The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 63 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 March.				
20th "	Nagpur (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	—

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	R. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
Kanagawamaru	S. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	..	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr K. C Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old Distributed gratis & post free. Apply to—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday,	18th March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	19th March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	22nd March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on 18th Mar. calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

15th March, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,51,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Cirassia" ..	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	573	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Sacritary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber leaving his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND D...
Secretary and T...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2680

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED European Bridge Foreman or Erector, experienced in steam loco crane work, State experience and salary required.—Apply Messrs. BRAITHWAITE & KIRK, 8, Clive Street, E2, Calcutta. 3126

NURSES:—Fully trained, required fo the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED a QUALIFIED SURVEYOR, having experience of Surveying and Levelling, for the River Guage Sub-Division. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 100, consolidated. Apply with copies of testimonials before 20th March, 1915, to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Deccan Irrigation, Poona. 5703

WANTED.—A Native Officer of a Cavalry Regiment to supervise polo pony stables and training of polo ponies, and to play polo. Veterinary experience a recommendation.
Salary Rs. 70 p.m. with free quarters.—Application by letter only, with copies of testimonials and statement of qualifications to the SUPERINTENDENT of STABLES, Faridkot. 3128

WANTED.—A CLERK for permanent Government Service. Initial pay Rs. 30, The candidate must have passed his School Final Examination or the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination and must be not more than 25 years of age. Applications should be forwarded to the DIRECTOR, BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Parel. 5747

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30, Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance nder the Civil Service Regulations. Copies f testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS WANTED.—Wanted from April, at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 per month with free quarters and benefit Bonus Scheme.
Also, a temporary European Assistant Master to teach Junior Classes. Salary Rs. 150.
Preference will be given to trained teachers. Apply by letters stating age, qualifications, etc., to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
5700 Lucknow.

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the POST of STENOTYPIST for the Office of the Commissioner, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem.
Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 31st March, 1915. Candidates must have passed at least the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University and must be physicaly fit and not over 25 years of age. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be required to join at once.
B. P. STANDEN, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Berar.
Dated, Amraoti Camp, the 11th March, 1915.
5745

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY'S HACK over 15 Sound and young. Apply KARANI, 685, Tardeo 5723

WANTED—Work of a rent collector by a young man. Please write to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT READERS for daily paper. Apply to "R. H." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 3160

WANTED TWO SEATER SMALL CAR, good order, popular make, Rs. 1,250 cash for best value obtainable.—Bartleet C/o Crawford, Bellasis Road. 5705

WANTED.—A SMALL BUNGALOW or a flat in a healthy locality within easy reach of Bori Bunder. Apply stating terms to "B" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5723

WANTED A GRADUATE well proficient in Mathematics, Second Language Sanskrit. Apply sharp personally to TRIBHOVAN O. DALAL, 89, Frere Road, Bombay. 5744

FRENCH—English Gentleman, (29), desires acquaintance refined companionable French person view to acquiring knowledge of language. Apply to Box No. 24A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED those in need of Employment to study our "VOICE OF THE FORTUNE" before going elsewhere. Write to-day for a free copy. PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, DELHI. 5494

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE.
Head Master,
5741 Nandod High School.

WANTED.—Twin Sisters, Spinsters or Widows, of any community to marry twin brothers B.A.'s (graduates) high caste Hindus. Apply for particulars to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5709

WANTED a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of seven months' old baby. Apply with certificates and previous experience. Salary according to qualifications to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5724

WANTED for the Permanent Establishment a fully qualified OVERSEER with good practical experience of construction and survey work. He must be a neat draftsman and capable of estimating quantities and costs. Only those who are ready to work anywhere on the Company's B. G. System need apply, Preference will be given to one with previous experience of Railway work. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
5743 B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE—All kinds of Waste at the China and Moon Mills, Sewree, such as Fly, Dropping, Sweeping, Oily, &c. Can be seen at the MILL PREMISES. 5740

FOR SALE.—Very strong red, yellow and orange Dyes and best AUSTRIAN MUTTON TALLOW. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5739.

309 YEARS OLD KORAN, dated 1024, Hizri, (foolscap size) specially written for Noor Jehan Begum. Price £100 open to reasonable offer. BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, 69, Esplanade Road. 5748

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE.—About 3 lacs square yards of VALUABLE LAND at Matunga, near Vadala Junction. Suitable for Mill or Chemical works. Apply to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5707

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A AUSTRALIAN COW, yielding from 10 to 12 Seers of Milk every day. Very quiet to milk. Price Rs. 300 open to reasonable offer.
A BOOR HOUND SLUT, 12 months' old, apply R. SCOTT & CO., Gowalia Tank Road. 5716

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

GARAGE.—Splendid Garage for Motors Separate Space for each Car, absolute safety, system of working thoroughly changed rent Rs. 15, cleaning Rs. 5 per month, Inspection of premises solicited. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Bombay. 5738

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET.—House 74, Guncarriage Street, Lower Colaba, airy and open all sides. Suitable to Christians. Apply MR. PINTO. next door. 5710

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN 1915

FORTY-FIVE YEARS..... RS. 10,00 000—0—0

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on the first day of April, 1915, with the sanction of the Government of India and under and by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, sections 39 to 42 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1881, section, 2 and Bombay Act I of 1899, issue Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rupees Ten Lakhs.
The Debentures of this issue will be for such amounts as may be required and will be repayable to the holders thereof in forty-five years, bearing interest in the meantime at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.
The interest on these Debentures will, by virtue of the provisions of section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.
By virtue of the power vested in them by section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act and in exercise of all other authorities thereunto enabling, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay reserve and set apart the whole of the Debentures of this issue for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915.
5287

NOTICE.

1 THE CARRIAGES of GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on Monday the 15th instant will enter by the LOWER GATE WALKESHWAR ROAD and pass out by the Upper Gate.
On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.
On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.
2. Guests attending the Garden Party at Government House on the 15th instant, in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.
3. Guests attending the Garden Party at Government House on the 15th instant in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the party.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.
5935

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Four per cent Debenture Loan 1885.
Thirty Years ..... Rupees 10,00,000-0-0.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES of the PORT OF BOMBAY will on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1915, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 31st day of March 1915, from and after which date the interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.
Dated this 3rd day of February 1915.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
52

NOTICE.

WANTED an L.C.E., or an experienced and qualified OVERSEER for the place of SUPERVISOR, Hubli Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—10—200, conveyance allowance Rs. 15. Kanarese knowing men will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1915.
W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 11th March, 1915. 5742

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 23rd Instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES SMITH,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 12th March, 1915. 5736

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES ANDHERI AND BORIVLI.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the collection of:—
(1) Stall rents, admission fees, slaughtering fees and hawker's fees chargeable at the Notified Area Committee Market (not including the shops on the Ghodbunder Road in the Market compound) at Andheri for the year 1915-16.
(2) Stall rents and hawker's fees chargeable at the Notified Area Committee Market at Borivli for the year 1915-16.
II. The tenders should be made separately for Andheri and Borivli and may be made in respect of either or both places.
III. The tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Chairman, Notified Area Committees, Salsette at his office at Palli Hill, Bandra, by 12 noon on the 24th March, 1915.
IV. The Notified Area Committees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. A copy of the contract can be seen at the office.
Palli Hill, Bandra, 13th March, 1915.
B. W. KISSAN,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committees,
Salsette.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions adopted by the General Meeting of the students, past and present, of the New High School held on 28th February, 1915, we the undersigned hereby request all students desirous of contributing to the NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION FUND to kindly send in their subscriptions to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
All receipts will be duly acknowledged.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
SULTAN M. CHINOY,
Joint Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers,
The New High School Jubilee Celebration
5678 Fund.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Sale on Sunday the 21st March at 4 p.m.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place ON SUNDAY the 7th March is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 21st March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will, commence on Monday the 22nd March, 1915 and the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th March.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

SALE!! SALE!! SALE!!!
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
Provisions, Patent Medicines and Perfumery and Toilet Requisites to be cleared off at sweeping reduction.
Price list on application.
No. 47, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.
A Great War Drama
"THE FRINGE OF WAR"
A BRITISH PRODUCTION
Extraordinary Realistic. Magnificently produced. Brilliantly acted. Crowded with Dramatic incidents. But never unconvincing.
HANSFORD & READ
Last few nights of these Versatile Entertainers
KINEMACOLOR
A DAY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.
A delightful film, helps us to see in true perspective what our gallant Ally is doing Showing the famous artillery, leading Generals at work, and M. Poincare visiting the Staff.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
THE
INHERITANCE OF MARQUIS OF CARROW BANK
BEING 3rd SERIES OF
ROCAMBOLE
You saw the FIRST Two Series thrilling and captivating as they were, this is even more novel, surpassing them both in interest and sensation.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND COMICS
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
THE SHOW THAT ONCE MORE PROVES ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS
and
Stands Alone Unrivalled as the Premier Circus Combination of the East
AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
OUR GREAT PROGRAMME
Our Menagerie—Consisting of Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.
SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PONIES.
Next Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 20th.
Doors open at 3, Commence at 4 p.m.,
When children will be admitted Half price to all parts of the Circus.
Booking at the Circus tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	,,	4
First Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
Stalls	,,	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.
Our Menagerie is opened Daily for a small charge.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

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ON PRICES.
You actually receive what you Pay for, No large Shop Frontage to keep up, no heavy expenses, therefore you pay for value only. Send a card to William H. Armitage Bombay's Shirt Specialist and he will be pleased to call on you with a choice selection of Shirting and Sleeping Suit Patterns, and measure and fit you in your Home or Office. European Cut and Supervision—absolute satisfaction guaranteed.
Oxford Shirts, Rs. 2-15.
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PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!!
Send a Card Now to
WILLIAM H. ARMITAGE
104, MEDOWS STREET,
above TARAPOREVALA, BOMBAY.

THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.
Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates, and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables, ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay."

WANTED.
WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street.
Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

THROUGH THE FIRING LINE

THREE REELS—EXCLUSIVE.

This thrilling British production portrays the adventures of an Englishman and his daughters during the fighting between Germany and the Allies at Mons. The battle scenes are triumphantly realistic.

THIS DRAMA HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS WHEREVER SHOWN. DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL TOPICAL PROGRAMME.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-30.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TO-MORROW

GREAT VOLUNTEER NIGHT

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

We shall exhibit a series of marvellous pictures showing

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE AND THE 108TH INFANTRY ON MANOEUVRES.

TAKEN SPECIALLY FOR THE GAIETY BY

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

THE

LIGHT HORSE IN CAMP.

"It's far too early in the morning for to waken me."

CLEANLINESS IS A FEATURE HERE.

MEN AND OFFICERS AT COOTA BAZREE.

Always start a day's work well lined.

SADDLING UP.

SCOUTING BY THE 108TH

THE

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The brains of the Army.

THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

NOW

THE LIGHT HORSE SHOW THEIR METTLE.

THE

COMBINE ATTACK ON GOREGAON STATION

THE LIGHT HORSE LEAVE THE STATION

Flushed with Victory.

THE FINAL PARADE.

AND

THE DAY'S WORK DONE.

During the manoeuvres our operators covered over 60 miles. Don't miss this great nigh.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL. AND STRATEGY. GOD SAVE THE KING.

LACTOMALTINE

The "par-excellence" of all food products, consisting of the richest cream and milk in a concentrated form combined with the finest extract of malt.

LACTOMALTINE

is an Ideal Flesh-former, surpassing all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in that it is not only more palatable and eagerly taken, but more nutritious and strengthening.

LACTOMALTINE

is not only a perfect food in itself but acts as a digestive of other foods. It is taken in all ages and at all seasons of the year. Of all Chemists, and at

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S)

Crawford Market, Bombay.

Phone No 106.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of urio acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 13th March, 1915, was 30.217 inches

Temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased .0. decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 3. a.m (M.S.T.) 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.976	Inches
Temperature of Air ...	77.7	degrees
Wet bulb thermometer ...	71.	"
Dew Point ...	69.0	"
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.752	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counts =10 ...	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ...	84.8	"
Minimum do do. ...	74.0	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	SW,SE,ESE,WSW,SW.	
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	111	Miles
Fall of Rain ...	0.05	Inches
Total fall during month ...	0.69	"
Do. do. year ...	0.99	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 13th ...	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	Mar 13	10 5	25 11	4 12	18 5
		10 39a	28 2	4 0a	17 0
SU	14	10 47	26 11	4 46	17 4
		11 11a	28 5	4 40a	16 9
M.	15	11 25	27 7	5 16	16 7
		11 40a	28 5	5 15a	16 9
TU	16	0 0a	27 11	5 44	16 1
W	17	0 7	28 3	6 10	15 9
		0 32a	28 0	6 17a	17 5
TH	18	0 32	27 11	6 35	15 9
		1 2a	27 9	6 45a	17 11
F	19	0 55	27 6	6 59	15 11
		1 31a	27 3	7 11a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
13 (Saturday)	6h 49m.	6h. 48m
14 (Sunday)	6h 49m.	6h. 49m
" 15 (Monday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 49m
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h 47m.	6h 49m
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 46m.	6h 49m
18 (Thursday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 49m
19 Friday)	6h 44m	6h. 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12·3m a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m: New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

FOR PRINCES & RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARDEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 13.

There was less rainfall yesterday in the Punjab, but an increase was felt in Rajputana, United Provinces and Central India. The weather remains unsettled over the whole of Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in United Provinces east and north Punjab, Rajputana and Central India; local in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Agra one inch; Bareilly, Mussoorie and Simla three quarters; Murree one; Cherat three; Drosh and Peshawar one; Jaipur three-quarters. The temperature is considerably lower than usual in North-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Central India, United Provinces, North-west India excluding Kashmir and east Punjab. Extension eastwards into North-east India.

SIMLA, Mar. 14.

Rainfall ceased in north-west India yesterday on the movement of the disturbance eastwards. Nearly general light rain is reported from Bengal and Bihar. The temperature is between four and eleven degrees below normal in North-West and Central India.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

INCESSANT RAIN IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, March 13.

Incessant rain with snow has been falling in Simla since yesterday. The temperature has again fallen low.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.54" and Delhi 0.21". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.01", Mainpuri 0.40", Jhansi 0.24", Cawnpore 0.29" and Allahabad 0.64". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.15", Ajmer 0.38", Jaipur 0.80" and Kotah 0.52". Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Day temperature is 5 deg. to 20 deg. F in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Jacobabad and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has risen; it is now in excess at night at most stations but nearly normal during the day.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and Rajputana, fairly general in Central India West, the north Punjab and Baluchistan and local in the east Punjab.

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, and local rain in the east Punjab, Rajputana and the eastern half of the Central Provinces, and some showers in Malabar. A few showers are possible in Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 13th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.0	58.0	85	..	5.57	—1.30
Do. (12th)	87.1	63.5	69	..	0.40	—4.20
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	83.8	70.7	66	..	3.17	—0.20
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	72.5	55.1	85	..	0.86	—0.51
Multan	58.1	49.2	82	0.54	9.67	2.60
Rawalpindi	75.7	57.0	83	..	4.78	1.85
Lahore	75.6	58.2	91	..	3.87	..
Hissar	78.7	50.1	91	0.03	4.72	—0.30
Ambala	75.2	59.4	90	0.21	10.53	7.94
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	78.0	60.0	81	1.01	7.71	6.23
Agra	79.3	61.2	94	0.40	4.55	2.51
Mainpuri	79.6	60.8	90	0.24	3.32	1.68
Jhansi	80.4	61.2	93	0.29	2.98	1.06
Cawnpore	74.6	62.7	89	0.64	4.33	2.26
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	69.7	51.8	92	0.01	0.91	—0.11
Jacobabad	77.0	65.8	81	..	1.09	—0.26
Karachi	72.0	58.0	80	0.38	3.62	2.39
Ajmer	67.5	57.3	95	0.80	3.20	1.84
Jaipore	84.6	62.0	79	0.52	5.93	5.07
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	84.6	60.4	62	..	1.34	0.89
Bhuj	78.1	68.9	76	..	1.46	0.78
Dwarka	79.0	64.0	77	..	1.25	0.80
Veraval	85.5	59.1	67	..	0.43	—0.04
Rajkot	83.8	61.4	82	0.02	0.18	—0.36
Bhavnagar Para	82.9	63.9	82	..	0.79	0.46
Surat	76.6	61.1	65	..	0.33	—0.05
Ahmedabad	86.3	56.3	77	..	0.96	0.45
Deesa	84.3	55.0	75	0.23	4.32	3.54
Neemuch	89.7	60.1	75	..	2.18	1.28
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.9	66.7	83	0.02	3.49	1.19
Jubbulpore	83.0	62.0	89	0.04	3.44	1.35
Saugor	89.9	64.4	71	..	4.89	3.26
Hoshangabad	92.8	65.2	58	..	3.11	2.02
Khandwa	94.9	68.1	48	..	4.67	2.78
Akola	95.6	71.8	51	..	4.11	2.17
Amraoti	93.4	72.5	56	..	4.75	2.50
Nagpur	94.5	72.0	47	..	5.38	3.08
Chanda	94.3	70.2	63	..	2.47	0.61
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	84.8	72.4	64	0.05	1.17	0.59
Bombay	84.1	73.1	65	..	0.54	—0.16
Ratnagiri	85.2	74.9	77	..	1.58	0.89
Mormugao	84.7	72.0	73	..	5.70	3.77
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	91.7	62.7	59	..	4.62	3.76
Malegaon	88.8	61.3	60	..	2.81	1.44
Ahmednagar	89.0	62.1	75	..	0.61	—0.47
Poona	96.0	67.6	63	..	6.67	5.05
Sholapur	94.1	68.7	57	..	5.41	4.04
Bijapur	88.2	60.0	59	..	4.93	2.99
Belgaum	88.1	62.3	51	..	4.27	2.99
Ahmedabad	93.2	72.0	46	..	4.29	2.65
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.8	71.0	51	..	3.70	1.81
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90.1	75.9	68	..	3.6	0.23
Mangalore	89.4	76.1	80	..	9.3	2.76
Calicut	84.2	76.8	74	..	20.61	10.85
Cochin	88.0	75.5	94	..	25.60	0.48
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.8	67.1	74	..	5.66	—1.12
Masulipatam	99.0	73.3	49	..	4.17	1.79
Bellary	95.2	72.5	68	..	7.3	4.56
Cuddapah	88.3	69.8	81	..	24.04	4.65
Madras	90.9	68.5	60	..	3.48	—0.38
Bangalore	92.7	71.1	75	..	7.52	2.11
Coimbatore	93.1	72.1	73	..	7.08	—1.91
Trichinopoly	86.3	72.5	86	..	23.07	—7.14
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13t

Baron Dalmeny	Well	Calcutta March 22nd
Chakla	Allen	Busreh Feb. 28
Candia	Peel	London Feb. 6
Egypt	Montford	Sydney Feb. 20
Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
Rehmani	Cusack	Calcutta Feb. 28

March 14

Malta	Cockman	Shanghai Feb. 22

DEPARTURES.

March 13

Okhla	Hoff	Rangoon
Shwedagon	Creagh	Do
Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe
Jehangir	Lewis	Maculla
Ifellas	Berg	Bangkok

March 14.

Agypt	Montford	London
Elesia	Green	Liverpool
Barbarigo	Gallo	Calcutta

The following vessels received Port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer:—Alesia for Liverpool
Egypt for London
Barbarigo for Calcutta
Nellore for Yokohama

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain G. Montfort, arrived here from Sydney, on Saturday afternoon, having left that port on the 20th February and called at intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed at about 10 o'clock the same evening for London with the English Mails, a general cargo and a large number of passengers.

The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Malta, 3,888 tons. Captain G. W. Cockman, arrived here at about 7 a.m. yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 22nd February, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with mails and passengers.

S. S. Rehmani:—The steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack, arrived here on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Candia:—The steamer Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain R. E. Peel, arrived here on Saturday from London, which port she left on the 6th February and called at Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Baron Dalmeny:—The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,803 tons, Captain P. Well, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 2nd March, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons Captain S. Allen, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alesia:—The steamer Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain H. Green, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Port Said and London, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The Italian Mail steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain Gallo, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nellore:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore, 4,249 tons. Captain J. Gaunt, will sail to-day for Yokohama via intermediate ports with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sardania:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong on Friday, the 12th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Saturday, March 13th, 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
C R City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Irrawadi	Goolam	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	
Ponani	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Daisal Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
9 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Nellore	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Mansuri	Lofte	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
19 Taiyabi	H. Kass	D. Nanji & Sons.
21 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Baron Dalmeny	Well	
Chakla	Allen	B. I. S. N. Co.
Candia	Peel	
Lhasa	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Irishmere	Leach	
Kowel	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Pempasan Maru	Haravka	N. Y. Kaisha
Sofina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 712 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Steinturm (s) 1,000 bales cotton fly, S. Byramji.

City of Cairo (s) 300 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 474 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,100 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 50 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,001 cwts. rape seed, 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 225 cwts. poppy seed, Bessho and Co.; 20 cases chutney, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 411 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 3,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 160 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 160 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 28 cwts. gum Arabic, 150 cwts. myrabolums, 10 cwts. ooplate, C. Manekjee,

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 600 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 397 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 503 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 83 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghjee and Co.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 515 cwts. black pepper, A. C. Patel and Co.; 120 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore Maru (s) 18 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barbarigo from Venice, Agents Venice S. N. Co.—318 cases cotton goods, 81 bales cotton yarn, 7 cases silk goods, 5 cases waste silk goods, 4 cases artificial silk, 63 cases spun waste silk, 267 cases 77 casks 120 drums aniline dyes, 1 bale hemp yarn, 36 bales hemp cloth, 56 bales hemp rope, 13 cases hemp twine, 4,800 bags almonds, 25 cases cognac, 30 cases beer, 130 cases soap, 10 cases preserved cream, 50 cases preserved milk, 4 cases glass bottles, 51 cases gold stone, 3 drums sulphate of soda, 1 cask limed soda, 1,188 bags sulphur, 115 packages sajikhar, 1,151 lumps alabaster, 23 barrels tartaric acid, 17 bags jawla seed, 1,075 kegs cement, 244 kegs earth colour, 47 slabs 57 blocks marble, 1,358 numbers flooring tiles, 274 cases beads.

S. S. Ismalia from New Castle, Agents M. M. and Co.—2,144 tons coal, 90 cases tallow, 49 cases biscuits, 29 cases jams, 2 cases cakes, 2 cases canned fruits.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Testamentary Suit.

17-12—Little and Co, Vallabhdas Rowji v Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji D and Co, as part heard, 21-1.

Commercial Causes.

54-15—Payne and Co, The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ltd v Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia and anr, Edg G W and Co, Malvi H M and R.

1469-14—M K R B and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shri Narayen Ramchander and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

586-14.—Bhaishanker K. & G., The Poona Bank, Ltd., v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji & ors., Matubhai J. & M.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D., Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghavaya N. & Co.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Georgmukrai Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Curseti Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

800-14—Mulji and Th, Sunderbai widow v Damodar Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pocha & Co., Mans H. M. & Co., Part heard.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031—14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors. v. Ruxmani widow and others Bhimji & Co., Unwala P. & P.

269-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai widow, v. Navivahu, widow and anr., Madh. K. & C.

1295-14.—G. B. Pandya, Keshav Ganesh Vaidya v. Bai Luxmibai widow, Manecklal & Co.

570-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jam. R. & D.

1306-12.—Amin & D., Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bapubhai, Dikshit & P.

1318-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshiv Khimraj a firm, Daph F. & D.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomonji Khan and anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. M. G. & Co., M. R. B. & Co., Un. P. & P. Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & D. W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans H. M. & Co., Damodhar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai Widow Mulji & Th.

881-14—Mulji & Th. The Bombay United Spg. & Mg. Co., Ld., v. Alli Mahom Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors, Mulla and M, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

498-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Shankardas Gulabdas and anr, Mehta D and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1030-14—Manecklal & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji Payne & Co Part heard.

Short Causes.

282-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Hargimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard, 4-3-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1352-12—Nadirsha and D Premabai widow v Sultan Amir Smitham B & Co.

Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Long Causes.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Tyabji D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

238-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

840-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B. Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avieshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G. The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G

901-14—Mulla & M Sassally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

POLICE CONSTABLE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Justices Chamier and Piggott allowed the Government to appeal from the order of acquittal in a case from Meerut in which the accused Sukhan Singh, a police constable, was charged with murder of his wife by cutting her throat.

The Sessions Judge held that the case was not free from doubt and acquitted the accused.

Their Lordships held the charge was satisfactorily proved and sentenced the accused to death.

It appears the couple were on very bad terms and used to quarrel very often.

Bloodstained clothes were found in the house and on the day of the occurrence both slept in the same room.

LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 13.

The following communication has been received by the military students of the Lahore Medical School now on strike from the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to inform the military students that with reference to their position he will not intervene. The matters raised by them relate to military discipline, uniform, scholorship, and allowance, with which the Local Government has no concern."

The Revd A. M. Nelson from Delhi becomes Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Murree.

Nurse highly recommends

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

It is so strengthening and refreshing

A delicious flavouring also for puddings and pastry

Let Cook use it!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	200
„ Imports	28,000
Mid. Americans	5.17
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	8.92
„ „ July ..	9.15
New York Official noon call May ..	8.91
„ „ July ..	9.11
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May ..	8.63
„ „ July ..	8.86

Liverpool, March 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	27,000
Mid. Americans	5.12
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
May-June.	5.08	5.04
June-July.	5.12	5.09
July-Aug.	5.18	5.15
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.33	5.31
Nov. Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.40	5.38

Liverpool, March 13th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.04	5.02
June-July	5.09	5.07
July-Aug.	5.15	5.14
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.31	5.29
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.38	5.37

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13th.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.04	5.01
June-July	5.09	5.07
July-Aug.	5.15	5.13
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.31	5.29
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.38	5.36

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
11th March. Close ..	5.03	5.18	5.33	5.40
12th March. Open..	5.07½	5.17½	5.32½	5.39½
12th March. Close..	5.04½	5.15	5.31	5.38
	—3½	—3	—2	—2

EGYPTIAN.

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
11th March. Close ..	7.36	7.56	7.92	8.04
12th March. Open ..	7.33	7.53	7.89	8.01
12th March. Close ..	—3	—3	—3	—4

NEW YORK.

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
10th March Close. ..	8.91	9.14	9.41	..
11th March. „ ..	8.94	9.18	9.45	..
12th March 11 a.m. ..	8.92	..	9.43	..
12th March. Close ..	8.82	9.05	9.34	..
13th March „ ..	8.81	9.06	9.34	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
10th March Close	8.67	8.89
11th Mch. „	8.66	8.89
12th Mch. 11 a.m.	....	....
12th March. Close	8.51	8.76
13th Mch. Close	8.57	8.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	16,000
„ Forwarded	76,000
„ Imports	139,000
„ Stock	1,368,000

"Manchester firm difficult Market limited sales all outlets yarns moderate request unimportant turn over export Yarns moving well.

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool, March 12th.

Wool sales closed to-day strong sales 16,000
Vicanere first white highest 17½
„ „ „ lowest 14
„ ordinary „ highest 13
„ „ „ lowest 11
Candahar first white highest 14
„ „ „ lowest 12½
„ ordinary „ highest 12
„ „ „ lowest 10½
Bicanere white highest 11
„ „ lowest 10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 13th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,440,000
American „ „	2,593,000
Other „ „	3,427,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	7,000
Total Export	7,000
East Indian Export	400
East Indian Stock	63,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,500
East Indian Actual Export	600
East Indian Imports	8,000
East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat	430,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	485,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	48,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	51,000
Futures at New York May	8.82
Previous closing price..	8.94
Futures at New York July	9.05
Previous closing price	9.18
Spot Cotton at New York	8.85
Previous price	8.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.38
Previous price	8.38
Futures at New Orleans May	8.54
Previous price	8.66
Futures at New Orleans July	8.76
Previous price	8.89
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Silver Commercial Bars	51½

	Bales.
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,559,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports ..	1,036,000

New York, March 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	35,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	41,000
Futures at New York May	8.81
Previous closing price	8.82
Futures at New York July	9.06
Previous closing price	9.05
Spot Cotton at New York	8.85
Previous price	8.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.38
Previous price	8.38
Futures at New Orleans May	8.57
Previous price	8.54
Futures at New Orleans July	8.78
Previous price	8.76
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars	51⅛

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, March 12th.

Govt. Securities	£ 27,100,000
Increased	£ 200,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	7/8
„ 7 day market loans	1

The sum of £160,000 has been Earmarked for Argenta.

London, March 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1 15/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	⅞
„ 7 day market loans	¼

The sum of £150,000 has been Earmarked for Argentina

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 10th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May 59
TONE:—Week
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June 58½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Nominal
TONE:—Week

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers Feb.-March. 61/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March.-April. 55
Calcutta linseed 53/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. 48¼

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull 7/12/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 25½
Ceylon Rubber 2/4

London, March 12th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April May; 58/9
TONE:—Dull
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; 58/6
TONE:—Dull
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.
TONE:—Dull

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Feb.-March. 61

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers 5 4/9
Linseed Calcutta Buyers 5 3/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April Paid. 48/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March-Hull £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64½
Copper Braziers £80½
Yellow Metal 8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 4—5—0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30
Selected Copper 71¾

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
June 15/6
July-September 14/7 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. 15/7 1/2
July-September. 14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
June 17/7 1/2
July-September. 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. 17/9
July-September. 16/9
Mauritius Crystals spot 22/3 to 22-9
(according to quality) Duty paid 22/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/5½
Ceylon Rubber 2/4

London, March 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May 58-9
TONE:—Quiet
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June 58½
TONE:—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapseed Ferozepore usual Bold Mar.-April Sellers 52½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sellers 55
Toria Rapseed afloat Paid 52¼
Calcutta linseed Buyers 53½

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March.-April; Buyers 49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull £7-12-6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 25/½
Ceylon Rubber 2/4

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, March 10th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 44
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 44

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 13.

The market generally was quiet but steady, with only slight fluctuations even in Good Broach.

A moderate business was done in contracts and ready cotton was in fair demand.

Towards the close the tone was rather steadier.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March)	200
Fine M. G. Broach (March	202
Fine M. G. Broach (April)	200
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola (March)	164
Fine M. G. Bengals (March)	147
Fully Good Bengals (March)	135

ARRIVALS.

	March, 12th Bales.
Khandeish	1,399
Central India	2,899
Barsi & Nagpur	1,619
Berar	4,662
Central Provinces	2,116
Dhollera	487
Broach	2,177
Compta & Dharwar	78
Westerns	266
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,248
Rajputana	324
Sind	..
Total	17,275
Total for 11 days	17,275
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,203,438
„ same time last season	2,129,317

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	2 Day's Total.	1 day.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	17,275 Cwts.	17,275 Cwts.	963,812 Cwts.	1,288,836 Cwts.
Wheat	13,128	13,128	472,330	520,642
Linseed	2,000	2,000	100,237	398,419
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,230	1,230	64,919	57,423
Gingellyseed	1,435	1,435	170,619	664,389
Poppyseed	..	..	91	3,270
Groundnuts	3,164	3,164	294,557	531,007
Castorseed	786	786	244,598	442,148
Rice	1,755	1,755	1039,112	1012,050
Myrabollams	1,568	1,568	153,653	220,437
Cottonseed	6,941	6,941	847,469	1793,797
Mowraseed	3	3	12,984	9,306
Gram	1,222	1,222	73,051	102,485
Jowari	18,342	18,342	311,355	378,646
Barley	55	55	6,483	8,403
Maize	95	95	1,947	429

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. April.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4½d.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4 5-16d.
Banks' Selling Rates:—
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 172½ nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong ..... 134¾.
Do. Shanghai ..... 172.
60 d-s Yokohama ..... 147¾ to 148.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 13.

The Cotton Mill share Market continued to be fairly active to-day, though a slight set back in prices of several shares was noticed during the course of the day. There was very little doing in the Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 546½, but at the close declined to Rs. 540. Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 407½ in the morning, but later on dropped to Rs. 402½. Standard were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 915 to Rs. 920. Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,120. Colaba were placed at Rs. 1,351½. Central were quoted at Rs. 1,770. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,410 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 775.

Finlay stood firm at Rs. 240, Currimbhai at Rs. 1172½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 162½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 570, Sialkot Narowal shares declined to Rs. 29, Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. shares improved to Rs. 125. Abig lot of Amritsar Patti was placed at Rs. 150.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,130 and Preference to Rs. 1,110.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 212.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,575.

In Press New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 765.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 857½.

Central India Mining shares were placed at Rs. 35.

Eastern Bank shares (old issue) were in demand at Rs. 64.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 91 and Deferred at Rs. 174.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

3½ per cent Government Paper stood in the vicinity of Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rer Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs 38-8, B. T. per candy.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The Calcutta share market to-day ruled inactive with a moderate trade passing in jute mill shares, but with nothing doing in coals and with the tea shares quite strong.

Bengal-Nagpur cottons ordinary changed hands at Rs. 49-8.

RAPE AND MUSTARD CROPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The final forecast of rape and mustard crops Assam for 1914-15 estimates the total outturn of the province at fifty-eight thousand tons, being five per cent. less than last year.

SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

On the motion of the chairman following report was approved and adopted.

The second audited Banlance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1914, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,01,000-0-0.

Out of this amount, Rs. 30,000-0-0 are proposed to be transferred to the machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0 to be written off against the preliminary expenses account, and Rs. 10,000-0-0 against the construction charges account, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,000-0-0.

Out of this sum, the directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share (which is equal to 10 per cent. per annum) which will absorb Rs. 41,375-0-0, and to carry the balance Rs. 9,625-0-0 to the next year's account.

A dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share was declared, and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and Mr. F. G. Dinshah were re-elected directors.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CHANGES IN STAFF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The following Bank of Bengal changes are notified:—Mr. N. H. Matheson from leave reverts to be Agent at Rangoon vice Mr. Macintosh transferred, Mr. D. Morrison to be Sub-Agent at Rangoon vice Mr. Graves proceeding on furlough. Mr. P. A. Selfe from leave to officiate as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, vice Mr. Bent who becoms Agent at the Patna Branch in place of Mr. Highton transferred. Mr. W. Reynolds from leave reverts to be Agent at Nampoore vice Mr. Lang, who becomes Deputy Superindent, Public Debt Office, in place if Mr. Eager transferred.

INDIAN BANK FAILURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Comprehensive statistical tables relating to Banks in India are to-day published by the Department of Statistics.

They give particulars of all the principal banking concerns now doing business in this country.

It shows that since September 1913, 51 Banks have failed, the authorised capital of which was nine crores ninety-two lakhs, the subscribed capital four crores eleven lakhs, or forty-one per cent of the authorised capital, and the paid-up capital one crore forty-four lakhs or fourteen per cent of the authorised capital and thirty-five per cent of the subscribed capital.

GARDA CASE APPEAL.

ACQUITTAL OF BOTH CHARGES ON APPPEAL.

Judgments was delivered on Saturday by the Baroda High Court in the case of Mr. Rustomji J. Garda of Navsari. His conviction on a charge of causing death by criminal negligence has been quashed and the fine ordered to be refunded. Government had filed an acquittal appeal on charges of culpable homicide and causing hurt with a deadly weapon. This appeal has been rejected and the High Court has confirmed the acquittal of Mr. Rustomji Garda by the District Court of Navsari. Mr. Gokahle appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Talyarkhan, Bart-at-Law, represented Mr. Garda.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet.

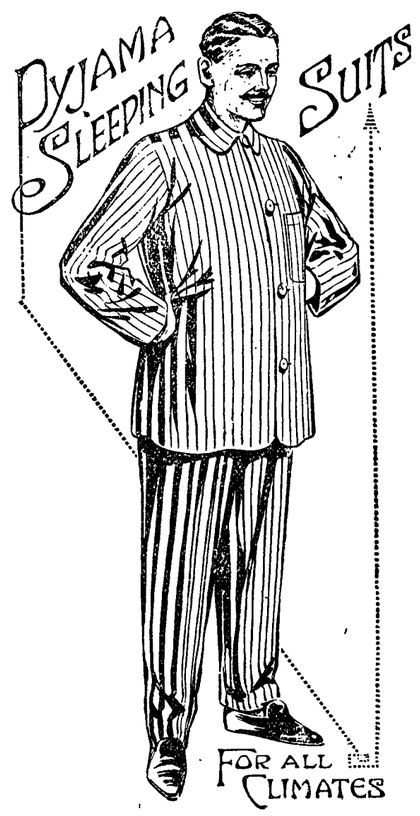
D I

ABOUT PYJAMAS

We are just right for these and can fit you with a pair "Ready to Wear" or you may select your material and we can make them up in a couple of days.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF

RELIABLE READY TO WEAR. ENGLISH MADE PYJAMAS.



THE FINEST VALUES OFFERED IN BOMBAY TO-DAY. SEE BELOW.

THE "BARCLAY" PYJAMAS.

A well cut and finished Flannelette Pyjama made by first class workmen, well cut, no skiniping, clear and neat fancy stripes.

READY TO WEAR NOW. Rs. 3-15 the suit.

THE "WARRENDER" PYJAMAS.

A fine made English Pyjama suit, good full cut, easy and free in all parts, all good colorings can be had.

READY TO WEAR NOW. Rs. 5-12 the suit.

THE "CONNAUGHT" PYJAMAS.

Made from superfine flannelettes, in appearance resembling English Flannel, a splendid range of colorings.

READY TO WEAR NOW. Rs. 6-12 the suit.

"VIYELLA" PYJAMAS.

A magnificent selection of stripes are on show and you can have a wide choice.

READY TO WEAR NOW. Rs. 11-8 the suit.

THE "SANDHURST" PYJAMAS.

A warm durable Flannelette specially suitable for cold weather, can be had in various smart stripes, with frogs and pearl buttons.

READY TO WEAR NOW. Rs. 7-12 each.

THE "WINDSOR" PYJAMAS.

Made from a pure wool, unshrinkable and is a most desirable quality for cold weather Travelling. Neat broad and narrow stripes.

MADE TO MEASURE. Rs. 15-12 the suit.

A huge selection of Materials on show.

SPECIAL DAILY SHOWS IN OUR SHIRT DEPT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

THE ARCADE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave for Delhi on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick's Day: Irish Festival Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Mr. S. K. Hodiwala's lecture on "The Relation between the Ancient Parsis and the Hindus and their Languages." Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 22.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 2 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Coliseum. Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, near Churni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

STACEY—CANNELL.—At Toungoo, Burma, on the 1st March 1915, by the Rev. L. B. Rogers, Horace A. Stacey, Superintendent of Excise to Mona Mary Cannell, of Naini Tal, U. P., India.

EVERALL—MANN.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 1st March 1915, William Teaque Everall, Indian State Railways, to Beatrice Basil Mann.

BIRTH.

DIXSON—On the 6th March, 1915, at Vagavurra Estate, High Range, Travancore, the wife of A. H. Dixson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CULPEPER—On the 21st February, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, Lawrence Arthur, the beloved younger son of Lieutenant and Mrs. E. J. Culpeper, I.S.M.D., aged 1 year and 23 days.

MEREDITH—On the 30th January, 1915, at 4, Connaught Square, W., from pneumonia, Arthur Meredith, C.S.I., I.C.S., (retired), beloved husband of Mabel G. Meredith, aged 58.

SHERMAN—On the 31st January, 1915, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., W. H. P. Sherman, M.I.C.E., late Superintending Engineer of the Indian Public Works Department, husband of Jane Sherman, and brother of Lt.-Colonel E. P. Youngerman, I.M.S., (retired), and of Ellen M. Youngerman, aged 69 years.

BETROTHAL.

The marriage arranged between Leslie S. White, I. C. S., and Dulac M. Smth will take place quietly, at Barla, Aligarh, on March 20th.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Mar. 15.

96. The followng extracts from the London Gazettes of Feb. 15th and 17th are republished for inormation:—
Special Appointments.—Temp. Major (Hon. Col.) R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., 14th London Regt. (London Scottish) T. F. to be D.A.A.Q.M.G. dated Jan. 1st, 1915.
Special appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay as G. S. O. 3rd Grade) Lt.-Col. (Hon. Col.) R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., Bombay Vol. Rifles (Sept. 4th).

97. The following extracts from daily orders Part II dated 13th Feb. 1915 is republished for information:—
No. 8104 Corpl. G. H. Smith, B.V.R. attached Army Corps Signal Coy. is transferred to the Reserve Signal Depot R.E. at Aldershot, with effect from Dececber 9th 1914.

M. D. EXAMINATION, 1915.

Branch I (Medicine).—The only candidate, Dr. Framroze Naoroji Kapadia, has passed the examination.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Scindia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 16th instant with the following passengers:—Mr. Don W. Griffen, Mrs. Griffen, Mr. Sam Higginbottom, Mrs. Higginbottom, 3 Children and Infant, Mrs. C. A. H. Townsend and Mr. S. E. Karavas.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Shapuri Kavasji Hodiwala, B.A., will deliver, under the auspices of The Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association): a public lecture at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Wednesday next at 6-15 p.m.: on "The Relation between the Ancient Parsis and the Hindus and their L[illegible]

PROPOSED SALE OF OLD MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

In view of the proposed sale of old and useless bullocks of the Bombay Municipality, the Shri Jiva Dayh Guan Prasarak Fund committee have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Corporation submitting that these animals, owing to their extremely old age and debility, are likely to suffer cruelty in consequence of such sale for further use and praying that the Municipality might send these poor creatures to the Pinjrapole or some other institution where they might live in peace during the rest of their lives.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,43,629-14-6; Mrs. H. A. Wadya (Ladies' Fund), Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., being the amount of sundry collections made by him, through Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rs. 900; The residents of Almora, through Mr. B. D. Pande, (Chakrata), Rs. 232-14-3; deducted for sundry expenses, Rs. 232-6-3; Mrs. Sarala Devi Chudhrani, Proprietoress "Hindustan" and "Dipak," Lahore, through Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rs. 22-12-0; "A Zoroastrian" (Bhusaval) through Messrs. Rustom N. Vatchaghandhy & Co., Rs. 10; Total Rs. 4,45,795-0-9.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague, three attacks and one death from small-pox and twelve attacks and one death from cholera, were registered in Bombay on Friday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Fort (North) and the remaining one from Middle and Lower Colaba. The total number of deaths from all causes on Friday was 50, as compared with 87 of the Corresponding day of 1914 and 105 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,196, out of which 16 were found to be plague stricken. Four of these latter came from Khotwadi, three each from Dongri and Middle and Lower Colaba, two from Umerkhadi, and one each from 2nd Nagpada, Tardeo, Fanaswadi and Dhobi Talao.

LECTURES ON ANCIENT PARSI CIVILIZATION.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Conference, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph. D., will deliver a series of three public lectures on Thursday, Friday and Monday next, the 18th, 19th and 22nd Inst. at 6-15 p.m. each day at the Excelsior Theatre. The subject of the lecture will be "Parsi civilization in Ancient Persia." This main topic will be divided off into three parts according to chronological order. All the lectures will be illustrated by copious lantern slides specially prepared for these lectures. Front seats at the Theatre will be reserved.

LADY NOTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Honorary Secretary of the above institution acknowledges with thanks the following donations received in aid of the Institution:—Sheth Ruttonsee Mooljee in honour of his son Govindji's marriage Rs. 850 and for feast Rs. 40-0-3. Rs. 890-0-3; The Schools Committee Grant to the Vernacular School of the Orphanage, Rs. 525; Shri Motina Dharamna Kanta through Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, (every year), Rs. 325; Sheth Valabhadas Dayal Dharshi, in honour of his son's marriage, Rs. 125; The Hon. Mr. Justice Lalubhai Asharam Shah, Rs. 100; Shri Chinchpokli Bazar through Sheth Hirji Mansi Rs. 51; Sheth Laxmidas Rawji Tersinh—for books, Rs. 51; Sheth Vanravandas Dayal in memory of his son Tribhovandas, Rs. 51; Sheth Pragji Surji,—for milk at Rs. 1-8-0 per day, Rs. 42; In memory of Sheth Devji Padamshi through Sheth Ubhaiya Padamshi, Rs. 25-4-0; Sheth Vandravan Valji in honour of his son's marriage, Rs. 25; Micellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 26.

THE LATE MR. G. R. MOG

A correspondent writes:—The Dekkani community of Bombay and the literary world of Maharashtra have sustained a heavy loss by the death of the well-known scholar and poet Mr. Gangadhar Ramchandra Mogre, which sad event occurred on Thursday last. Mr. Mogre was 57 at the time of his death, having retired about a year since from the office of the Head Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, which he held for 23 years with marked zeal and ability. Mr. Mogre was a vertitable mine of inormation and could give very useful guidance to scholars visiting the library for purposes of research. He was an unassuming gentleman of quiet habits but very social and popular. Throughout his life he was devoted to Marathi literature and his intimate connection with the Vividha-Jnana-Vistar, the oldest and still the most chaste and lofty Marathi magazine of the country, is well-known. Mr. Mogre's particular distinction was won in the domain of Marathi poetry. He belonged to the good old school, that has valued chaste diction and polished language as highly as novelty and sentiment and that has small sympathies with those who would trample down all forms and conventions without rhyme and reason. He will doubtless be regarded as one of the few first rate Marathi poets of the present era.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Friday was a very busy night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, more than 300 residents and guests being present at dinner besides several private parties. Mr. K. D. Dubash gave a dinner to Sir James Begbie which was attended by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. McBain, Mr. J. D. Kandy, Mr. F. H. Vakil, Mr. H. N. Vakil, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Mahomedbhoy, Mr. R. M. Dalal, Mr. J. H. Vakil, Mr. Webb, Mr. J. D. Lang, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Dr. Kaka and Dr. N. H. Vakil.

Other parties were given by Miss Potto and Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Josphare, Mr. S. R. Mager, the Prince of Morvi, Mrs. Panting and several others.

An effective innovation had been introduced by the resourceful manager, Mr. C. Stengler, for this evening in the shape of new illuminations. In the centre of the dining room was a cluster of coloured lights, while in the lounge a pretty fountain lit up by other coloured lamps had been erected. These illuminations elicited so many expressions of admiration that it is intended to make them perfect.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

With effect from the 15th instant, the rules relating to private telegrams for Officers and others with the Expeditionary Forces in France are modified as follows:—

(a) Telegrams to Officers and others with the Indian Expeditionary Forces in France must be addressed to India Office, London.

(b) Telegrams to Officers and others with the British Expeditionary Forces in France must be addressed to the War Office, London.

All such telegrams must be in plain language and are subject to all Censorship rules. The name, rank and unit of the addressee must be given in the address, and if necessary his number. All such telegrams will be forwarded by post from London, but no reponsibility will be accepted for non-delivery, nor will any intimation of non-delivery be given to the sender.

The existing rules regarding telegrams for Officers and others serving with the Expeditionary Forces in Egypt, East Africa and the Persian Gulf, remain unaltered.

BALUCHI MAHOMEDAN LAW.

DAUGHTER'S RIGHT TO SHARE IN PATERNAL PROPERTY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

The Chief Justice and Sir P. C. Banerji have decided the case in which the plea was raised that among the Baluchi Mahomedan's daughters were not entitled to share in the paternal property. The case was returned to India by the Privy Council to ascertain whether the custom that the daughters were only entitled to pecuniary help from male descendants really prevailed. The High Court agreed with the Lower Court in holding that the custom was not satisfactorily proved and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WAR FUND CONCERT AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

A most enjoyable entertainment in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund was given by the Gaiety stars at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday evening, but the attendance was not as large as it should have been or as the excellence of the programme warranted.

The Company were at the top of their form, and the funniosities of Miss May Sherrard, Mr. Lew Marks and Mr. Champion were nicely balanced by the chorus songs of Little Mona and Miss Nora Moore. The second part of the programme was taken up by the first act of the clever and amusing pantomime, "Dick Whittington and his Cat," now being played to good business at the Gaiety Palace.

On Tuesday night a film of particular local interest will be shown,—the Bombay Light Horse and Native Infantry at manœuvres.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The week-end audiences at the Excelsior Theatre apparently found "The Fringe of War" by no means unenjoyable. Bombay audiences as a rule are not particularly enamoured of the cinema drama, and the public is rather apt to fight shy of war dramas, but here we have a film which is interesting without offending good taste with a really good story, and which has the merits of the drama without the demerits of the melo drama, and is exceedingly well reproduced.

The remainder of the cinema programme is made up of topical features. Handsford and Read are making their farewell appearances. The former reverts to his "human marionette" business, presenting some new and catchy songs which caught on immensely with the audience, and in the dual turn there is more pleasant singing, dancing and joking.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

The spacious tent in which Harmston's Circus is located was packed on Saturday night, and the audience highly appreciated the turns by the various clever artistes who form the Company. Bombay has discovered the truth of what we said about the Circus last Wednesday,—that it is a really good show,—and large audiences are the rule in consequence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DARING IMPOSTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Nazir Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 50, belonging to Keshoo Appa, a merchant of Vengurla.

It was alleged that the complainant, who had lately arrived in Bombay, was going along Horby Road on Friday, when, near the Victoria Terminus, the accused accosted him, and putting on an air of authority, ordered him to show what he had in the bundle he was carrying, and also asked if he had any money. The complainant produced a purse containing Rs. 50 and handed it over to him. The accused then searched the contents of the bundle and during the search slipped the purse into his own pocket, and then pretending to place the purse in the bundle, tied up the latter, and handed it back to the complainant. He also gave him a chit saying he might show it to any police sepoy who might question him. All this was, however, noticed by a Municipal peon, who followed the accused and handed him over to the first police sepoy he met. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but reserved judgment to enable the police to find out the accused's antecedents.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector J. A. Kohiyar charged Hiroo Rama Mahatre, a Hindu, with selling twelve grains of cocaine and with possessing twelve more grains without a license. Mr. H. N. Parikh defended the accused.

In consequence of certain information received, Mr. Kohiyar sent a witness on Thursday night to the accused in Foras Road, with Rs. 3 to purchase cocaine. The accused sold the stuff, when he was arrested and more cocaine was found on him.

The accused said he was engaged at Rs. 1-8 per day by two Mahomedans, who told him he was simply to sell their goods at night-time. They took him to a lane in Kamatipura, and told him that he was to give the stuff to those persons whom they would point out. They sat near him, and when the bogus customer came to purchase the stuff, one of the men told the accused to go with the purchaser and give him a packet. He did so, when he was arrested.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING DEATH BY RASH ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector De Burgh charged Abdul Wahed Akbarali and Dookhi Budhu with causing the death of Kashibai, a Hindu girl, by a rash act. Mr. Vesavewala defended the accused, while Mr. D. F. Dastur watched the proceedings on behalf of Kashi's relatives.

It was alleged that on the 5th ultimo the girl with her mother, Jeverbai was walking along the extreme left side of Supari Bag Road quite close to the gutter, when a hand cart, loaded with glass bottles and pushed by the accused, came up at the run, and the girl fell, the car passing over her. The mother, who fell into the gutter, got up and extricated the girl from under the wheel. The girl died within a few minutes.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging the girl was alone on the road, and that they shouted out to her but she got confused and fell into the gutter and died.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to a months' rigorous imprisonment each. The whole of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the girl's mother as compensation.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Claf Petersem, a Dane, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was arrested whilst wandering about on Wodehouse Road on Thursday evening. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The chief feature of the financial statement presented before the Punjab Legislative Council to-day by the Hon. Mr. Mant, Finance Secretary, is the arrangement by which a crore of rupees has been taken from provincial revenues and surrendered to the Government of India in return for the recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs of rupees. In other words this province has practically purchased out of its abnormal receipts from the sales of land a permanent annuity at the rate of 3½ per cent. The permanence of this assignment has been carefully safeguarded and this province instead of spendng lavishly for a few years has acquired a permanent source of income of 3½ lakhs per annum for the benefit of future generations. As to the future, Mr. Mant says, "While the present financial position of the province may be regarded as sound no large margin is visible for the development of sanitary and educational reforms on the scale the public opinion is beginnng to demand." Other points in the budget estimate is that a deficit of 4½ lakhs is anticipated which will be met from provincial balances and a sum of 1½ lakhs is entered for expenditure in connection with formation of a new district with headquarters at Shekupura, which has been rendered necessary by the opening of the Bari Doab canals.

Among the numerous questions asked by the Members at to-day's Council meeting was one asked by the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Amia about the refusal of the pleader's license to Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti, Mukhtear, which formed the subject of questions in the Supreme Legislative Council. Government reply was that the matter is entirely within the discretion of the Hon. Judges of the Chief Court and Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to question their exercise of that discretion.

In reply to the question by the Hon. Mr. Harichand about the result of enquiry into stocks of food grains held by private persons the Hon. Mr. Mant said that the enquiry had been compeleted. The results did not show that any large stocks were being unreasonably withheld from the market.

At the close of the business in the Council to-day His Honour referred to the appointment of Sardar Daljit Singh to the India Council. It caused them regret as also gratification,—regret at the departure of a valued colleague whose help in their deliberations they would miss and gratification at his transfer to a higher sphere where his advice would be of use to this province and to India.

The Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafisaid on behalf of the non-official members that they were gratified at the appointment of Sardar Daljit Singh not merely on provincial but also on personal grounds. Ever since these appointments were thrown open to the people of this country it was the first occasion when one of the appointments had been conferred upon a Punjabi. They should, irrespective of caste or creed, rejoice over it.

LAHORE, March 14.

After yesterday's Council meeting Rai Bahadur Harichand and some other Hindu members made an informal representation to the Lieutenant-Governor about the recent dacoities in Multan Division which they said were far more serious than agrarian disturbances. It is understood that the question is engaging his Honour's special attention. Meanwhile no disturbances have been reported since and the situation is now quiet.

ADVERSE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 13.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding. The Hon. Sir Harold Stuart presented the financial statement for the year 1915-16. He said:—"In preparing the Budget for 1914-15 we estimated that our receipts would be Rs. 773.83 lakhs; we are now near the end of the year and on the most recent information we possess we put the revised estimate of our revenue at Rs. 754.62 lakhs,—a worsening of Rs. 19.21 lakhs. On the other hand our financial position is not worse to the extent of the falling off in the revenue, for our opening balance was Rs. 3.40 lakhs better than what we estimated and we expect that the expenditure of the year will be Rs. 1.61 lakhs less than our Budget amount. The net result is that our closing balance on the 31st March, 1915, will be Rs. 14.20 lakhs less than we anticipated a year ago. The war Budget estimate of receipts has been disturbed by a somewhat unfavourable season and by the war. We assumed as usual that the agricultural season would be of a normal type, but we have had, as not infrequently happens, too much rain in some parts of the Presidency and too little in others.

The net result from the point of view of land revenue is that the season remissions will be aboubt 6½ lakhs more than we anticipated and there will be some suspension of collections, the amount of which it is not possible at present to estimate very closely. Further, the rather unfavourable character of the season affects excise revenue. The adverse effect of the war has been much greater than that of the comparatively unfavourable character of the season. The closing of the markets of Germany and Austria and the decline in demand for some of our principal products in France owing to the rise in freights, the difficulty of procuring tonnage, and the reduction of industrial activity produced by the mobilisation, have had serious effect upon the markets for such crops as cotton, groundnut and the products of the cocoanut tree.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, March 13.

The meeting of the Burma Legislative Council was held to-day at Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rice leave was given to introduce the Bill to Provide for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Burma and the Bill was referred to a Committee to report by April 1st. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith, Finance Member, then presented the revised Financial Statement to the Council. The Hon. Member in explaining the position said that as result of four months' peace and six months of war conditions, the receipts are expected to fall short of the estimates by 38 lakhs and to meet that the expenditure has been reduced by 31 lakhs or 53 lakhs in all, thereby reducing it to 84 lakhs, of which 33 lakhs were ear marked for specific expenditure. The saving of 31 lakhs on the expenditure is mainly due to the war and the postponement of public work which could not be completed within the year. In the coming year they expected to get 568 lakhs and to spend 13 lakhs above that total, thereby reducing the balance at their credit with the Government of India by seventy lakhs of which rupees 26 lakhs was ear marked for expenditure. The proposed expenditure was 14 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year, but at the same time it was nearly 30 lakhs more than the actuals for year 1913-14.

In the case of civil works, the Hon. Mr. Stawell pointed out that a provision was made for an expenditure of ten lakhs in the coming year for communications. The anticipated expenditure during the year was estimated at 22½ lakhs, leaving, a balance of Rs. 11,30,000 on the total grant.

A LOYAL RESOLUTION.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mirza Hussein, supported by the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee the Council adopted a resolution recording its deep conviction of the righteousness of the cause of Great Britain in the present war and assuring His Majesty's Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Throne of all communities and classes in Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor explained the reason for the somewhat belated loyal resolution being due not to any hesitation on the part of the Council but to the accident that this was the first occasion on which the Council met since the outbreak of war. The Council adjourned to April 3rd when the sitting will be at Maymyo.

U. P. FINANCE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, when the Hon. Mr. Pim presented the Revised Financial Statement. The Hon. Saiyed Raza Ali moved that one lakh and a quarter be devoted to encouraging indigenous industries. The motion was lost. In this connection Sir James Meston said the Government would willingly come to the assistance of companies who showed they were deserving of that assistance and who were prepared to undertake new schemes of industries on sound commercial lines. His Honour expressed whole hearted sympathy with the mover that India should pick up portions of the trade now falling away from the hands of Germany and Austria.

The motion by the Hon. Shaik Shahid Hussain that the two lakhs allotted for the new High Court building at Allahabad be suspended till the final determination of the queston of amalgamation of the two courts of Allahabad and Lucknow, was lost.

The moton by Sayed Raza Ali for establishing a chair of Islamic culture at the Allahabad University was also lost.

KASHMIR IRON MINES AND POWER SYNDICATE.

SANCTION FOR TRANSFER OF CONCESSION REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have received a communication from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, to the effect that certain difficulties have been found in the scheme proposed for the transfer of the concession granted by the Punjab Government to the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate for the manufacture of cement and that these have prevented sanction being accorded to the transfer.

SINGAPORE RIOT.

JAPANESE CONTINGENT THANKED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 13.

An interesting function took place at the end of last month at Singapore when the Governor paid formal thanks to the Japanese contingent for their services in the recent disturbance, and on March 3rd a similar ceremony was held on the Esplanade to return thanks to the Russians who assisted so ably in the recent field operations throughout the Island. Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G., made suitable speeches on both the occasions eulogizing the services rendered by the Japanese and Russian contingents, their action showing the excellent feeling existing in the colony between our Allies and ourselves.

IN AID OF WAR FUND.

MORE GIFTS FROM INDIAN CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 13.

The following gifts have been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy:—From the Rao of Cutch, Rs. 55,000 per month for one year for maintenance of one Indian Infantry Regiment at the front; from Maihar Durbar Rs. 7,500 for the relief of sick and wounded Indian soldiers; and from the Senior Rani of Narsingarh, Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of the war.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

POONA, March 14.

The triennial general elections of the local Municipality took place yesterday. Out of the 14 candidates for six seats the following were declared to have been duly elected:—Prof. Limaye, Mr. Lavate, Dr. Gokhale, Mr. Lohokare, Mr. Laxman Janardan Apte and Mr. Balkrishna Desmukh.

PARSI CRICKET.

SPENCER CUP PRESENTATION.

The ceremony of presenting the Shapur Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup to the winners, the Baronet Cricket Club, took place yesterday, at the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

It was stated in the course of the Report that 14 clubs competed for the cup last year as against 15 the previous year. 71 matches were actually played, and the Cup was won by the Baronet Club, this being its second consecutive victory. The largest individual score was knocked up by the Elphinstone Club, who made 201 for 6 wickets. The highest individual score by a player was made by S. B. Nagporewalla of the Young Zoroastrian, who made 71. Mr. J. S. Warden headed the batting table with an average of 43 runs, the bowling honours being carried off by R. Sorabji of the Sassanian Club, with an average of 3.

Mr. Wacha then presented the cup to Mr. Limboowala, who in the absence of Mr. J. S. Warden, represented the Baronet Club. Addressing the assembly, Mr. Wacha said he was not a cricketer now but he had played cricket in his young age, and the first Indian cricket club in Bombay was started by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and himself and a few others, including Sir Pherozeshah's brother and the speaker's cousin. They then had the most rudimentary bats, balls and wickets, and the balls in particular were nothing else than small pieces of cloth tied round a cork. He congratulated the Baronet Club, the winners of the cup, and hoped that Club and others would continue to give lustre to Parsi cricket. A complaint had been made that punctuality was not observed about the starting of the matches. He considered punctuality most essential in every walk of life, but a want of it was a weakness not only with cricket clubs but also with the Municipal Corporation, the City Improvement Trust and other public bodies. Mention had been made in the Report about the want of "neutral" umpires. Every umpire was supposed to be neutral, impartial and fair-minded in his decisions, and he hoped umpires would always try to live up to that definition. It had been said that Parsi cricket now was not so good as it was years ago. Perhaps the reason was that they had now not enough training and coaching. But the blue blood of Rustom and Jal was flowing in their veins and he hoped they would, by cultivating harmony, advance the cause of Parsi cricket (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following three games are down for decision in the above tournament this evening:—

V. V. Badkhamker and R. A. Wagle v. Rajaram Murarji and D. A. Shete.

A. B. Shirgaokar and J. V. Shakoor v. Hildreth and R. Langan.

R. C. H. Stevens and W. Mathalone v. H. C. Catley and R. Oliver.

The games will be played on the Y. M. C. A. Courts, Queen Road. Admission to witness the games will be four annas daily. All games will commence at 5 p.m.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to the statement made in your valued columns this morning under "Notes of the Day" that "more disconcerting than plague is smallpox which is raising its head to an undesirable degree" in this City, I would beg the public to verify, study and arrive at a logical verdict on the following facts published in the February number of "The Vaccination Inquirer" (London) which explain the circumstances that have led to the extinction of smallpox outbreaks in England whereas the same are rampant here:—

(1) In 1898 in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the Royal Commission on Vaccination a law was passed conceding the right of conscientious objection to vaccination. Objectors were further protected by law in 1907.

(2) Hundreds of medical men began at once to denounce the law and to foretell terrible outbreaks of smallpox as a necessary result of this concession to liberty.

(3) Public opinion rejected this soothsaying and began to discontinue vaccination steadily, in the teeth of medical advice and threats. In Leicester there are now over 60,000 children unvaccinated. In the United Kingdom more than half the children born escaping cowpoxing no less than three million children being now among us, free from this taint.

(4) As fast as vaccination has decreased, so fast has smallpox diminished also. This proves that the doctors who denounced the concession of liberty, were false prophets. The steamroller of public opinion is slowly advancing and flattening them out; and the time is fast approaching when a demand will arise to prohibit cowpoxing (Vaccination) as the previous equally ridiculous and equally vaunted medical blunder of inoculation of smallpox has been prohibited by law and to make it a penal offence.

The only preventive of the zymotic diseases is cleanliness. The Public Health Act, 1875, began to exercise dirt and with it the fevers began to dwindle and the general death-rate went down. . . ."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the mania now rampant in the Medical Profession for inflicting artificial disease will soon be stayed through force of intelligent public opinion. The signs of returning sanity are already dimly looming on the horizon.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, March 12.

THE KARNATAKA SABHA

The second annual social gathering of the Sabha was celebrated at the Arya-Bhavan building, Sandhurst Road, yesterday. Among those who were present on the occasion were:—The Hon Mr. Paranjpe, the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the Hon. Mr. Upasani, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Rodda, the Hon. Mr. Nai[illegible] Natarajan, Mr. S. S. Setlur, Dr. Nadgir a[illegible] Mr U. D. Rangrao (this year's Western Ind[illegible] Tennis Champion). The gathering dispe[illegible] after a few speeches, tea and light refr[illegible] ments.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

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BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, MARCH 16TH TO APRIL 3RD, 1915.

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE THE HON'BLE SIR P. M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTOR: PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON TUESDAY MARCH 16TH., AT 5-30 P. M.

THE EXHIBITION CONSISTS LARGELY OF MATTER BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND. It will be open daily from 7-30 to 11-0 a.m. and 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

DEMONSTRATIONS will be given daily at 8-30 a.m., and 5-0 p.m., by Professor Geddes and others Professor Geddes will deliver A COURSE OF LECTURES on Town Planning at the Exhibition. The lectures will be given daily from March 17th to March 30th (except on Saturdays and Sundays) at 6-30 p.m.

For tickets of admission to the opening ceremony and to the lectures and demonstrations application should be made to the Secretary, Bombay Town Planning Exhibition Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 15, 1915.

THE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

The monotony of the daily communiqués and the bi-weekly bulletins from the Western Front has at last been broken and the lull of the last two months has been abruptly interrupted by two engagements which have assumed the character of important battles and have resulted in substantial gains to the Allies. The operations in the earlier and larger of the two affairs were initiated, according to a French official statement, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from sending troops to the Eastern theatre and in this respect they were entirely successful, for so far from the Germans having been able to withdraw any of their battalions from France to assist in the desperate efforts to pierce the Russian line in front of Warsaw or to get round on the North-East and cut across the Russian communications, we learn that between February 16th, when the French operations in Champagne were initiated and March 10th, twenty additional battalions, including six Guards' battalions, a regiment of Field Artillery and two heavy batteries had been brought up. Moreover, since then the British success at Neuve Chapelle has necessitated the reinforcement of the enemy on that section of his line. The losses of the Germans in the Champagne operations are estimated at not less than 10,000 killed, to say nothing of the very much larger number of wounded, and 2,000 captures, while their casualties in the Neuve Chapelle affair were obviously very heavy, though we have no definite estimate as to their total. If the German Headquarters Staff ever had it in contemplation to repeat the operation of transferring masses of troops from West to East, as we may presume from the French communiqué they had, they have now learnt a sharp lesson and have been made to realise that it would be fatal to weaken their line on the West at any point.

What is more satisfactory to note from these recent operations, however, is that, even as matters stand, the enemy are not strong enough to hold their trenches and elaborately prepared positions against a vigorous offensive on the part of the Allies. It must be remembered that though the French and British forces have been reinforced to the extent of filling up the gaps caused by casualties, the new armies have not as yet begun to appear in the field. The fact, therefore, that positions which the Germans have had several months to consolidate and strengthen have been taken with a vigorous offensive, under these circumstances, is an encouraging augury for the near future when the new armies and the equipment, which have been under preparation during the past seven months, come into the field, for at the most vulnerable points of their line the enemy's forces will be defending hastily constructed trenches instead of elaborately prepared defences. It might well have been expected that nothing in the nature of an offensive movement, much less a substantial advance, would have been attempted until the Allies were able to put their full Spring strength in the field. But circumstances have rendered it necessary to commence the offensive at an earlier stage, and while it would not be wise to assume that the task of the next few months is not going to be a very severe one, there is justification for thinking, after what has happened, that the prospect that it will be continuously successful, has been strongly enhanced. We have no information as to how far the French forces, which have so gallantly gained an advance representing a front of seven kilometres long and from two to three kilometres wide, had been reinforced, but we do know that the troops which captured Neuve Chapelle and have since made further substantial advances are the same troops, British and Indian, from whom it was taken, when the Allies were desperately striving to stem the onrush of the German hordes three months ago. The trying ordeal of the intervening period, the long days and longer nights in the trenches, endured in every condition of hardship and horror, has not exhausted their patience or their ardour, but the call to the offensive has found them imbued with magnificent spirit and full of determination "to pay off old scores and inflict upon the enemy something of the ordeal he inflicted upon them in the earlier stages." These are the veterans who will form the van of every advance when the new campaign begins in real earnest, and led by such hardened and experienced warriors the new armies that will now so soon be in the field should have an unbrokenly victorious career. It is impossible to lose sight of the element of morale which enters so strongly into warfare. In the one case there is an army of veterans, who have succeeded against heavy odds in defeating the strategic objects of a powerful enemy and holding him in check while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements which will put them on an equality of numbers, if not giving them an actual numerical superiority. They have achieved something fighting against odds. What will they achieve when the odds are in their favour? In the other case, there is also an army of veterans, but an army which has failed to perform the task which it was set to do, which has been the victim of ruthless and useless sacrifices, and which can look forward with no such hope of reinforcement by highly-trained efficients and new equipment as its opponents. They have failed to achieve something and for the future they must act on the defensive. That is a difference which must make itself felt during the next few months.

It is a question as to how many reverses of the character of those which have taken place in the Champagne and at Neuve Chapelle the German line will be able to stand. Everything depends for the moment, of course, on the extent to which they can reinforce at the points where attacks are delivered or are expected to take place. But sooner or later such attacks must cease to be merely local in effect and react on the whole line. Indeed, if there is a danger, we should say it lies in the possibility that the enemy may suddenly decide to go back to their next line before the Allies are in sufficient strength to follow them up in their retreat and make it impossible for them to rest in their new positions. But the psychology which has directed the Germans' strategy, hitherto, does not encourage the belief that they will act with such wise discretion, though the move may be forced upon them. Time will show. For the present, there is solid ground for satisfaction in the discovery that they have not dug themselves into such impregnability of position as many would have had us believe, and that the arrival of the time for a renewal of vigorous operations has proved the Allied troops to be definitely superior to their opponents.

A REAL CHRISTIAN.

On the 15th of December, 1913, in the country churchyard of Weston, near Southampton, was laid to rest all that was mortal of the remains of one of the most remarkable men of the 19th century,—Granville Augustus William Waldegrave, third Baron Radstock. To our generation the life of the late peer was, unfortunately, partially unknown. Yet the third Lord Radstock's career was one, whose claim to fame was based on one of the highest of human ideals,—the unswerving pursuit of the Christian Fath. By the last mail we received a volume entitled "Lord Radstock" by Mrs. Edward Trotter, which reads more like a page of Apocryphal Scripture than a biography of a British nobleman, who but yesterday was a familiar figure in London. In all the hurry and bustle of social life in the great metropolis, that most material of cities, is is as finding an oasis in the desert to come across a character like the subject of this volume who weighing the world and its treasures in the balance found them wanting and set out on a lonely, pilgrimage on the narrow way that leads towards the things unseen. The earlier years of Lord Radstock, who sprang from an illustrious line, were occupied by a strenuous military career, which he gave up, as his biographer tells us, to do something for that Saviour of whom he was so faithful and so real a servant. Recalled to the profound significance of the mysteries of life by a careless question addressed to him by a religious enthusiast, Lord Radstock, "left his all and followed Him," and from that day, when he heard the higher call, to when his pure spirit entered into rest, his life was one of service to his Master without any thought of race, caste or creed. No suffering was ever too trivial to merit his sympathy or his prayer, and no land too far off for him to seek and preach the gospel which he loved and earnestly believed. The biographer of this remarkable Englishman tells us how he cut himself off from his caste by distributing tracts in Rotten Row and testifying to his Saviour in the realms of London society; of how he passed from the narrow spheres of his native land to the great world that lay beyond and wondered like the Apostles of old into un-Christian climes, Bible in hand, ever seeking new converts and bringing the calm which accompanied his personality into every place he entered. No more remarkable career could be committed to paper. But of all this, what we in India, which he visited seven times, should appreciate most in this man's life is his absolute lack of all that race prejudice which is so contrary to the dictates of the ideal man of Nazareth. In this country, we are, unfortunately, accustomed to those who think that it is possible to combine the assumption of racial superiority, with the teachings of one who was "a man of sorrows acquainted with grief." When we compare such with Lord Radstock, whom so many have seen in his own house, discussing the tenets of the Bible with those of the Koran, sitting with his venerable head touching the turbaned brows of some Punjabi student, in a common reading of an unique sacred text, we realise how rare a man has passed from our midst. Christianity has in this country so many exponents and so few followers that we wonder when another Granville Waldegrave will come to this land, which so loves the hidden mysteries and so willingly follows any master who is ready to point the way and live up to the ideal which he preaches. Lord Radstock had one superlative quality, to which every man be he Christian, Moslem, Hindu, Zoroastrian, Agnostic or Atheist should be willing to pay homage,—he lived up to the teachings of his Faith. He gave up his horses and carriages and jewels to his Master and sacrificed all that the world holds dear. We can well believe that the demise of Lord Radstock called forth sorrow far and wide in Russia, in France, in Scandinavia and in the East, where he had laboured so long, and we can also understand that that sorrow was but emphasised by the knowledge that one must go a long way to find another to fill in the hearts of his friends the unique, the enviable place which Lord Radstock has vacated, full of years and that "Peace which passeth all understanding."

Notes of the Day.

Sir James Begbie and Currency Policy.

While we have no desire to introduce a jarring note on the occasion of a farewell demonstration to a public man, who has acquired in a long career a position of great distinction, we find it necessary to protest against the assumption that has been made that Sir James Begbie's views on currency policy are endorsed by the Indian mercantile community as a whole or even by a majority. We think that it is undesirable on these occasions to introduce questions of a controversial character but since Sir James Begbie's friends insisted upon introducing into their farewell address a paragraph endorsing his minute of dissent to the Currency Commissions' report, and since he took the opportunity himself to enlarge upon his views and to assert that they are in accord with those of a large majority of the Indian mercantile community, it is necessary to lose no time in stating at once, that if Sir James Begbie really believes this to be the case he is labouring under a dangerous misappehension.

The Futile Blockade.

During the last few days the German submarines have secured their most important victim since the commencement of their futile attempt to blockade the English coasts. But the futility of the attempt remains the outstanding feature. Since the war began 54 British merchantmen have been sunk or captured by cruisers, twelve sunk by mines and twenty-two by submarines! Forty-seven fishing vessels have also been lost. During the same period, 40,745 vessels of all nationalities have sailed to and from ports in the United Kingdom per week. For the twenty-two merchantmen that have been sunk by German submarines half that number of the latter, if we are to credit German reports, have been lost. In fact every anticipation that we made in these columns as to the failure of this boasted blockade has been justified. The losses to the British mercantile marine, while regrettable, have been insignificant when compared with the object attempted. It is clear that the submarines dare not venture on the important trade routes. And, if we except the small auxiliary cruiser, which has gone down off the Scottish coast, not a single vessel of any great importance to the trade of the Empire has been attacked. The Emden did more damage to British trade in her brief career than the whole German fleet of submarines.

Serbia and the Allies.

The threatened Austro-German invasion of Serbia does not look like materializing but two events during mail week were of notable significance; the first was the Russian retreat, together with its effect on Balkan politics, which, however, has since been turned into a German defeat, and the second is the payment by Germany of further instalments on the Bulgarian loan concluded in Berlin last July. Neither event was calculated to strengthen Serbia's position, but, this notwithstanding, the morale of the Serbs, as gathered from Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch's interview with a representative of the "Daily Express" and from the "Morning Post's" Paris dispatch, remained unaffected. "Serbia takes it fully into account that her duty is not so much to save her own territory from invasion as to act in concert with the plan of the Allies." On the other hand, Prince Alexis is reported as having said: "I am afraid that affairs in the Balkans will become more complicated before the war is over."

Wounded Indians at Alexandria.

The creation of an Indian military hospital at San Stefano Casino, says the Cairo correspondent of "The Near East," has aroused great interest and sympathy amongst the members of the British colony, who have formed a committee for the purpose of raising funds for the engagement of trained nurses and the purchase of the necessary articles, which, it appears, are not supplied in Indian military hospitals. Should the amount subscribed permit, assitance will be given to other military hospitals; but the Indian one at San Stefano will have first call upon the funds. Already some wounded have been accommodated at the hospital and they are being made as comfortable as possible. Many of them have been seriously wounded, some maimed for life, but one and all are cheerful and terribly keen on the war. "Everyone who goes out to San Stefano" says the correspondent "to pay them a visit returns very greatly impressed with the fine spirit that must pervade the entire Indian Army, judging by that displayed by all those with whom they conversed, and who were drawn from widely differing sects and races."

Austria-Hungary.

In the February number of the "Contemporary Review" there is a very elucidating article by Mr. R. C. Hawkin on the curious conditions of the Ausgleich existing between the partners of the Dual Monarchy in which the writer seeks to explain that the resignation of Count Berchtold may be traced to the fact that that statesman sought to speak before the crisis for both Austria and Hungary in a manner beyond what the Ausgleich permitted him. The Hungarians, says Mr. Hawkin, are very jealous of their power, and there are owing to this many considerations introduced into the present contretemps, as for instance,—to quote Mr. Hawkin,—

When in 1849 Hungary had declared her independence and repeatedly defeated the Austrians, the Magyar General Georgei wanted to offer the Crown of Hungary to the Tsar's son-in-law in return for support against Austria; but the sympathy between the Poles and Magyars made the scheme impossible. Kossuth opposed it, and that determined Russia to ally herself with Austria, in order to crush Hungary. Now that the Tsar has rallied the Poles to Russia, it would seem almost a pity, from the Hungarian point of view, that some such arrangement was not made, for Austria has proved a broken reed: some of the Nationalists in Hungary have recently suggested a revival of Gorgei's proposal as a solution of their trouble.

The basis of Count Tisza's policy is to maintain the "Ausgleich" between Austria and Hungary, but if Vienna will not save Hungary from a Russian and Roumanian invasion, the "Ausgleich" is doomed.

When Count de Burian sees the German Kaiser he will be compelled to report that 200,000 refugees are in Buda-Pesth, and that there is no accommodation for them. Only half of these are Hungarians, the rest are Roumanians, Servians, Bosnians, and Slavs, including Ruthenians who speak Russian and are Orthodox. They are not driven to the capital by foreign soldiery, but by cold and famine. The Hungarian popular leaders, Count Karolyi and Yusth, cannot keep silence any longer even if they desire to do so. The German War Lord must choose between the resignation of Count Tisza, which means the end of the "Ausgleich," or a peace Ministry at Vienna, whose policy is directed to the one object of saving the Dual Monarchy from disruption.

Kultur in Morocco.

It appears from a despatch sent to London to the "Morning Post" by its correspondent in Morocco that German spies have been very energetic of late in that country. According to the correspondent there are hosts of Germans in France's North African Protectorate, and the following paragraph of the despatch which we reproduce is one which calls for immediate action on the part of the Government of President Poincare.

Not only are hundreds of Germans, including some lately deported from Morocco, now swarming back from the Peninsula into the Spanish zone, but their native spies and mischief-raisers are crossing unrecognised over the frontier into the French Protectorate and inciting the tribes to rise and—I quote from a recently discovered letter—"leave no Frenchman alive in the Casablanca district." The recipient of this interesting missive has since been condemned to death by a military tribunal and shot on evidence which clearly proved him to be one of the many agents of the notorious Mannesmann Syndicate.

It is to be hoped that France will act on the precedent of Britain or Egypt and nip the movement in the bud.

Official and Personal.

Second-Lieut. the Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is appointed A. D. C. to the Viceroy in place of Captain R. Stephens, Oxford and Buckingham Light Infantry.

Colonel Edwards, I.M.S., succeeds Col. Harris as Surgeon-General, Bengal.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft is confirmed Judge Calcutta High Court, in place of Sir H. C. Carnduff deceased.

The Maharaja of Bikaner left Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, visited the John Connon School on Saturday, when her Excellency was conducted round the school by Principal.

The resignation of Sirdar Daljit Singh as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council is accepted and in his place the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council are invited to elect their representative.

Mr. R. W. Gillan is appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Sir Henry Burt resigned.

Mr. Robert Graham is nominated Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. McKenna's account of the work done by the Agricultural Department in India is now passing through the press. He will revert to his substantive appointment in Burma on 1st April.

H. H. Aga Khan left the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on Saturday night.

The Bishops of Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Chota Nagpur and Tranvancore arrived in Calcutta on Saturday to attend an episcopol synod.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 12th March:—

Fuller information shows the success of the British Army in capturing Neuve Chapelle was considerable on 4th March, and Indian corps were engaged. While our troops were seizing the ground which would enable us subsequently to turn on La Bassee, British airmen destroyed the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai, maintaining the ascendancy already established over the enemy's air craft.

A French communique says the great object of the operations on the 16th February in Champagne was to hold there the greatest possible number of Germans and to compel them to consume an enormous amount of ammunition, and prevent the sending any troops to Russia. The objects were completely attained. The Germans on the 16th February had in Champagne 119 battalions, 31 squadrons, 64 batteries of field artillery, and 20 batteries of heavy artillery. By the 10th March, they had 20 additional battalions, field artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery. Despite these reinforcements they could not recover their advantage. Their losses were very high. Two regiments of guards were almost annihilated. Nearly 10,000 corpses were found on the battle field on the Eastern front.

The Germans are making another immense effort north of Warsaw, and in the place of three army corps routed by the Russians a fortnight ago eight or ten corps are now moving on Przasnysz, and the battle is being fought with extreme obstinacy. The Germans probably recognise that the only chance is to maintain a continuous offensive, while the Russians are unable to bring up the full weight of men and equipment accumulating in the rear. The operations in Pilica, south-west of Warsaw, are now looked upon as merely a demonstration, and there has been no further development in this direction. In the Carpathians and eastern Galicia, the Russians repulsed all attacks.

No further official report has been received regarding the Dardanelles.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NEUVE CHAPELLE SUCCESS.

MORE BRITISH ADVANCE.

GERMAN PIRACY RETURNS.

PROGRESS OF DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

"Eye-witness at British Headquarters gives a thrilling account of the striking British success at Neuve Chapelle. The British troops paid off old scores and inflicted upon the enemy something of the ordeal he inflicted on them in earlier stages. The enemy for the time being was beaten and on the run. The British have after this success made further progress in the same region and the French have also advanced in Champagne and the Vosges.

An Admiralty statement gives the German piracy returns, showing that 54 British merchantmen have been sunk or captured by cruisers, 12 sunk by mines and 22 by submarines since the beginning of the war. Forty-seven fishing vessels have also been lost. During this period the sailing from and arrivals in Britain of Ships of all nationalities was 40,745.

The British auxiliary cruiser Bayano has been lost while on patrol work. About two hundred perished.

Some more small merchantmen are reported to have been torpedoed by German submarines.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Wednesday The Allies did not enter the Straits; they fired at long range to prevent repairs to the Forts. The French squadron continued operations on Thursday. The Allied squadrons also shelled the Smyrna forts

OLD SCORES PAID OFF.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF BRITISH SUCCESS.

BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE BEATEN.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Sir John French's bulletin says the situation from Armentieres to La Bassee has been materially altered by a successful initiative. At eight in the morning on March 10th, we carried German trenches in neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. Co-operation between artillery and infantry was very good, consequently our losses were not great in proportion to the results achieved.

We captured the whole village at noon, and the infantry confirmed and extended the advantage gained. 750 prisoners were brought to headquarters during the day, and there are probably more to follow.

The enemy on the 11th made repeated counter-attacks, but all were repulsed with heavy losses.

We continue to make steady progress, and hard fighting is proceeding. The Germans made further counter-attacks last night, which were easily repulsed by the Fourth and Indian Army Corps with heavy losses. The Third Corps also delivered a night attack and captured the village of Lepinette with slight loss

Fog is hindering operations to-day.

ADMIRABLE LOCAL INITIATIVE.

Field Marshal French says:—The mutual support which individual battalions afforded each other during the Neuve Chapelle operations was a marked feature of the attack. Our heavy artillery was most effective; apart from the observed results prisoners' statements confirm the accuracy of the fire and the damage done. By dusk on March 10th the whole of the labyrinth of trenches on a front of 4,000 yards was in our hands, and we had established ourselves 1,210 yards beyond the enemy's advanced trenches. The local initiative displayed daily by our troops has been admirable, saying much for the spirit animating the Army. This success is a striking example of this spirit. We captured sixty prisoners in an attack last night.

AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

HOW GERMANS WERE TRICKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 13.

The British victory of Neuve Chapelle has excited enthusiasm here, and is regarded as an Important advance.

Details received from Boulogne state that effective preparatory work by the French heavy guns forced the Germans, to abandon their advanced positions while the French artillery, by shelling the troops defending Neuve Chapelle, led them to expect an infantry attack.

The British at dawn delivered a vigorous assault on the trenches north-west and south-west of the village.

The Germans, fearing that this was a feint and that the real assault as previously would be made directly on the village, did not dare to weaken their main defences.

This was the cause of their downfall, for with great dash the British captured the trenches, killing or capturing all the defenders and completely surrounding the village.

The German leaders too late detected the manoeuvre, and collecting all their men threw them against the British.

These efforts were in vain; their advance was checked by British fire, and the majority surrendered without resistance. Profiting by disorder among the enemy, the British increased their advantage and advanced towards Aubers. Meanwhile the Germans had been reinforced, and counter-attacked vigorously, but did not gain an inch of ground. Their losses were heavy, but the British were comparatively low especially in view of the results achieved.

A NATION GONE MAD.

LORD HALDANE ON THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Lord Haldane, speaking at a reception by the Indian Students Hospitality Committee at Lord Brassey's, said we required every skill and energy we possessed in fighting for our liberties and lives against a great nation which, after contributing so much knowledge to civilisation, appeared to us to have gone mad. The Empire was held together by moral, not material forces.

Prophecies of their failure at the critical moment had been signally falsified. Indian soldiers were fighting for the liberties of humanity as much as we ourselves.

India had freely given her lives and treasure in humanity's great cause, hence things could not be left as they were.

We had been thrown together in this mighty struggle, and had been made to realise our oneness, so producing relations between India and England which did not exist before.

Our victory would be a victory for the Empire as a whole, and could not fail to raise it to a higher level.

STRIKING SUCCESS.

GERMANS BEATEN AND ON THE RUN.

EYE-WITNESS'S THRILLING ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 13.

"Eye-witness" at British Headquarters describes the British success at Neuve Chapelle.

The battle began at 7-30 in the morning on Wednesday, with bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers.

MOST TREMENDOUS FIRE.

Our men describe this fire as most tremendous, both in point of noise and actual effect, that they have ever seen or heard.

The shrieking of shells, their explosions and the continuous thunder of batteries all merged into one great volume of sound, and the discharges of the guns were so rapid that it sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine-gun.

During its thirty-five minutes' duration our men were able to show themselves freely and even walk about in perfect safety.

TRENCHES BLOTTED OUT.

Then the signal for the attack was given and in less than half an hour almost the whole of an elaborate series of German trenches in and around Neuve Chapelle were in our hands.

There was scarcely any resistance except at one point.

Some trenches were literally blotted out and filled with dead and dying, partially buried under earth and debris.

The majority of the survivors were in no mood for further fighting.

North-east of the village, however, a body of Germans were ensconced in some enclosures and continued to resist for a few hours.

Three attacks, delivered with extreme gallantry, failed to dislodge the enemy, but by noon the arrival of reinforcements drove the Germans from their last stronghold in the village.

This part of the fighting was remarkable for the manner in which every part of the attacking line afforded one another mutual support.

LITTLE RESISTANCE.

Meanwhile, from the direction of Richebourg a similar advance was made towards Bois Dubiez, a small rectangular wood a thousand yards south-east of Neuve Chapelle.

Here also there was little resistance and our lines reached four hundred yards from the wood.

The troops, who seized Neuve Chapelle, advanced in the afternoon still further eastward, gaining nearly four hundred yards, while northward of the village our forward movement progressed a considerable distance.

Fighting continued long after darkness.

"PORT ARTHUR" STORMED.

The enemy was now thoroughly shaken, in some parts surrendering in groups.

The Germans throughout the day continued to resist in a strong position in an angle of crossroads southward of the village, where there was a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire, known as Port Arthur.

A hard struggle raged for some hours around it until at 5-30 in the evening it was stormed with the bayonet.

AIRMEN'S REMARKABLE FEATS.

Our airmen performed two remarkable feats.

One, flying at a height of only 150 feet, bombed an important railway bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piers, while the other, flying over the Courtrai railway junction, completely wrecked the station.

Both the points were of vital importance to German communications.

The German batteries, this day, made no effective reply to our guns.

The fighting continued on Thursday with almost equal fierceness.

The enemy attempted counter-attacks, especially from Bois Dubiez, but our guns replied with such effect that the Germans would not emerge.

VILLAGE HEAVILY SHELLED.

We again made slight gains, though the situation was mostly same as the previous day.

The enemy's resistance had stiffened, but all efforts to deprive us of the positions gained were repulsed with loss.

The German artillery is now more active. Neuve Chapelle being heavily shelled and the whole line swept with shrapnel.

OLD SCORES PAID OFF.

It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon the men.

They were paying off old scores and inflicted upon the enemy something of the ordeal he inflicted upon us in the earlier stages.

The enemy, for the time being, was beaten and on the run.

It was the consciousness of this that filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

SEVERAL TRENCHES CARRIED.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 13.

A communiqué says:—

The British continue to progress and have crossed brooke of Layes, running parallel to the road from Neuve Chapelle to Fleurbaix. They captured several trenches between the road and Aubers. They reached at dusk a road called the Street of Hell, running north-west to south-west towards Aubers to a suburb of the latter. The British also carried several groups of houses south-westward of Pietre organised for defensive purposes. The total prisoners captured during day were a thousand also several machine guns.

The communiqué adds:—French troops to the left and right of the British supported the action by very heavy artillery, machine gun and infantry fire.

We continued to progress in Champagne and took 150 prisoners on the northern slopes of Mesnil ridge. The Germans after a violent bombardment attempted an attack on Reichackerkopf, which was stopped dead by our fire. The Belgian army on the bend of the Yser consolidated and increased the results obtained on Thursday.

EPINETTEF OCCUPIED.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

PARIS, March 13.

The evening communiqué says east of Lombaertzyde we captured a small German fort a hundred metres in front of our trenches. The British occupied the hamlet of Epinettef, three kilometres east of Armentires.

The progress of the British in the sector of Neuve Chapelle is continued. After repulsing two strong counter-attacks the British seized part of the German lines between the hamlet of Pietre Mill and Pietre, taking four hundred prisoners, including five officers.

In Champagne, on Thursday evening, we captured, before the ridge north-east of Mesnil, several enemy trenches and took prisoners, including officers. We made slight progress on Friday in the same region and occupied several trenches further west, parallel with the Tahure road.

We repulsed a night counter-attack against Reichackerkopf and advanced two hundred yards.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

ALLIES CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS.

PARIS, March 14.

The evening communiqué says: After the lively engagements of the preceding days almost complete calm prevailed on both sides of the entire front, with the exception of a few artillery actions.

We consolidated our positions everywhere.

At Eparges the clearing up ground we had won brought to light additional German machine-guns, making the number captured four.

At Bois le Pretre an attempted attack was checked.

TWO THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 14.

A telegram from Havre says two thousand German prisoners have arrived there and are proceeding to England.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING.

BIG GUNS MOUNTED AT MIDDLEKERKE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Dutch papers report that as a result of the British victory the Germans are concentrating troops in the direction of Ypres and La Bassee and have mounted forty-two centimetre guns near Middelkerke, with which they are bombarding the sluices at the Palinbrugge entrance to Nieuport.

BELGIANS' ADVANCE.

GAIN OF FIVE HUNDRED METRES.

PARIS, March 12.

A communiqué says two divisions of the Belgian army have progressed at various points from four hundred to five hundred metres, notably in the direction of Schoorbakke, south-east of Nieuport.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

GERMAN PIRACY.

BRITISH LOSSES UP TO DATE.

LESS THEN 100 MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, March 13.

It is officially announced that since the beginning of the war 54 British merchantmen have been sunk or captured by cruisers, twelve sunk by mines, and twenty-two by submarines. Forty-seven fishing vessels have also been lost.

The sailings from and arrivals at Britain during the same period of oversea steamers of all nationalities was 40,745 weekly.

The report regarding sinkings by submarines adds none to those already announced.

The crew of the British barque Conway Castle, which was sunk by the Dresden, have been landed at Valparaiso.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK

SUBMARINES BUSY OFF THE SCILLY ISLES.

LONDON, March 13.

The Admiralty late to-night announces that the following British steamers have been reported torpedoed since the earlier statement:—

Indian City, off the Scillys. Vessel sank, Crew saved.

Invergyle, off Cresswell. Vessel sank, crew saved.

Adenwen, in the Channel. Vessel towed to Cherbourg, crew saved.

Florazan, in the Bristol Channel, crew landed except for a fireman. The sinking of the vessel is not confirmed.

Headlands, off the Scillys. The crew are safe, vessel not sunk.

Andarusian, off the Scillys. Crew saved, sinking not confirmed.

Hartdale, in the Irish Channel. Vessel not sunk. Two lives lost.

LONDON, March 14.

The steamers Headlands, Andalusian, Indian City and Adenwen were torpedoed by submarine U-29, the captain of which said he sank the cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue.

Scilly Isles, a cornish group in the English Channel, which lies about 27 miles W. S. W. of Land's End.

The Andalusian, whose sinking is not confirmed, is a vessel of 2,349 tons, built in 1911 and owned by the Ellerman Line.

The Invergyle belonged to the fleet of the company of the same name. Her tonnage was 1,794 and she was built in 1907.

The Indian City, another ship reported sunk, was also a small vessel.

AUXILIARY CRUISER LOST.

TORPEDOED WHILE ON PATROL WORK

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser Bayano has been lost while on patrol work. Wreckage and bodies were found on the 11th instant, circumstances pointing to the Bayano having been torpedoed. Four officers and twenty-two men have been rescued. The remainder were probably lost.

The Belfast steamer Castlereagh reports that she passed wreckage and bodies at four on Thursday morning, but was prevented from searching by an enemy submarine, which chased the ship for twenty minutes.

According to unofficial details, the Bayano was torpedoed at nine in the morning off Croswell Point, Wigtownshire. She sank almost immediately, two hundred perishing.

A Belfast collier landed the survivors at Ayr on Thursday evening.

The Castlereagh took refuge from the submarine at Ballintrae near Portrush.

LONDON, March 13.

The officers of the Bayano in the Navy List are officially presumed to have been lost except Lieut. Commander Guy, Surgeon Cole and Midshipmen Wright and Noakes.

SINKING OF THE FRYE.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S DEFENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The American Government is keeping secret the time allowed to the German armed merchantman Prince Eitel Friedrich to effect her repairs. Her captain is detaining two of the crew of the steamer Frye on the ground that they are Germans liable to service.

Count Bernstorff defends the sinking of the Frye on the ground that it was in accordance with the Declaration of London.

SUNK LINER'S PASSENGERS LANDED.

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.

The steamer Churchill has brought to Pernambuco the crew and 143 passengers of the French liner Guadeloupe, sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm off Furnaodo Noronha

ATTACKS WEAKNING.

GERMANS HUSBANDING THEIR SHELLS.

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Mar. 13.

It is officially stated that the bombardment of Ossowiecs is weakening. The Germans are husbanding their shells, firing for only two hours on the 11th instant. The German offensive against the Russian positions at Prasnysz is very cautious. The artillery is active but the infantry is entrenching.

OFFENSIVE WELL IN HAND.

FLANK ATTACK ON AUSTRIAN POSITION SUCCESSFUL.

PETROGRAD, March 13.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy's offensive on the front Ormuloff Orgitza-Prasnysz has been kept will in hand and we made a series of vigorous counter-attacks.

Between Gordice and the Lupkow Pass the Austrians, who had crossed to the right bank of the Sedkouwka were bayonetted and three companies were surrounded and surrendered.

Our flank attack in the region of the principal Austrian offensive has been most successful. We captured the village of Smolnik and Lupkow and the surrounding heights and two howitzers, two field-guns, seven quick-firers and four thousand prisoners.

Don Cossacks in East Galicia exterminated three squadrons of Prussian Hussars. Only thirty-five survived, and they are prisoners. The enemy made fresh desperate efforts in the regions of Rabbe and Koziouwka, which were repulsed with immense losses.

NO IMPORTANT COLLISIONS.

FIERCE SNOWSTORM IN CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, March 14.

A communiqué says: No important collisions have taken place anywhere.

There have been a few local engagements westward of Grodno, and our cavalry routed a detachment northward of Simno, taking prisoners and guns.

Our artillery ambushed two hostile columns near Lake Kopciowo and inflicted serious losses.

We repulsed the enemy in sectors of the wood nearest to Augustowo.

Our artillery at Ossowiecs continues to operate successfully against the enemy's siege batteries.

The German offensive northward of Prasnysz withdrew before our fire, leaving quantities of rifles and ammunition.

There is a fierce snow-storm in the Carpathians and Galicia.

GERMANS AT LARGE IN CHINA

NOW HEADING TOWARDS MANCHURIA.

PEKING, March 13.

Pappenheim, a German military attache, accompanied by eight Germans who escaped from Tsingtau procured Chinese passports for a hunting expedition in the interior. He has now been located between Busaida and Tsitsihar, with twenty camels and a large supply of explosives. His apparent object is the blowing up of the Russian railway tunnels. The party is at present heading towards Manchuria. The Russians are endeavouring to capture the party. Pappenheim has offered a Chinese official 50,000 roubles for assistance.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

PETROGRAD, March 14.

A communiqué says:—In the Trans Chorokh region on the 12th instant fighting occurred over a wide front.

The Turks were everywhere repulsed.

The Russians engaged the Kurds in the valley of the Alashkert and repulsed them southward.

SWEDISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SIX DROWNED.

LONDON, March 13.

A Swedish steamer has been torpedoed off Scarborough. Six were drowned.

CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The "London Gazette" contains the following additions to the list of articles which are absolute contraband:—Raw wool, wool tops, noels, woollen and worsted yarns, tin, castor oil, paraffin wax, copper iodide, lubricants, hides, skins, and ammonia and its compounds.

The following are conditional contraband: Tanning substances, all kinds of oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels, animal and vegetable fats and oils.

BRITAIN AND THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Jowett asked whether, seeing that the future of Great Britain was identified with the interests of Russia and France, Sir Edward Grey would be willing to request France and Russia to communicate the terms of their alliance in order that the British people might learn the extent and nature of their engagements.

Mr. Neil Primrose answered:—The reply is in the negative. The Government is committed to the terms of the Alliance of September 5th., with France and Russia, which is sufficient for the purpose of war. The other obligations suggested by Mr. Jowett constitute a point to be considered when the pressure of war is relaxed, giving time for this and other matters.

FRENCH GENERALS WOUNDED.

PARIS, March 13.

Generals Mannorwry, Army commander, and Villaret, Corps commander, inspecting the first line of trenches thirty yards from the enemy were wounded by a bullet while examining the Germans through a loophole.

THE DARDANELLES.

POSITIONS SHELLED A TLONG RANGE.

FINE WORK BY BRITISH SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Mar. 13.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Wednesday. The Allies did not enter the Straits; they fired at long range, apparently to prevent repairs to the forts.

It is stated that a bridge on the line of communications four kilometres from the town of Tchanak Kalessi has been destroyed.

The Turkish fire has lately improved, presumably owing to the presence of more German gunners, but the ammunition is of poor quality, shells frequently not exploding.

The Allied squadrons which have been reinforced shelled the Smyrna forts, which replied. The Triumph was hit once but was not damaged.

Moslems in coastal towns and villages are taking refuge in the interior, after destroying boats in the harbour to prevent the escape of the Greeks.

IN ACTION 17 TIMES.

THE TRIUMPH'S WORK IN THE DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 13.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Mitylene in a message dated March 11th, says:—

I sighted to-day the battleship Triumph, which has been seventeen times in action. She has fired two thousand rounds and been hit fourteen times, but is undamaged, and suffered few casualties.

We were hungry and tired, and the British officers allowed us on board, and gave us a description of the bombardment of the outer forts of Dardanelles, which began on February 18th.

They state that the Triumph was ordered with the Albion to make a run to Fort Dardanus, and they were quickly under fire from six-inch howitzers. The Triumph was hit three times and one shell pierced the armour over the turret where an officer and fourteen men were stationed, but only one was killed as the shell burst before entering.

An officer standing at the observation hole was covered with splinters, but escaped with flesh wounds. Another hit went through to the commander's cabin but nobody was touched.

The Triumph in the evening of March 1, had to cover a demolishing party which landed to deal with the forts on the Asiatic side.

The exploding of gates and other works sent whole pieces flying a hundred feet high, and other wreckage was hurled three-quarters of the distance across Straits.

SMYRNA AN ENTRENCHED CAMP.

INHABITANTS ADVISED TO LEAVE FOR THE INTERIOR.

ATHENS, Mar. 12.

The Vali of Smyrna proclaims that in the event of an attack on Smyrna by Allied warships, the town will be converted into an entrenched camp. He invites the inhabitants to leave the town for the interior where their safety is ensured.

The Consuls have proposed that a neutral zone be established, and the Vali is considering the matter.

BULAIR DEFENCES BOMBARDED.

PARIS, March 13.

It is officially announced that in unfavourable weather on Wednesday British battleships bombarded the Bulair defences and light batteries commanding Morto Bay at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The French squadron continued operations on Thursday.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

PARIS, Mar. 12.

It is officially announced that the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force which is concentrated in North Africa will be commanded by General d'Amade. It consists partly of Algerians and partly of troops from France. A portion of the force is already on its way.

GOEBEN DISMANTLED.

GUNS APPROPRIATED FOR TURKISH LAND FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

The "Statesman's" London cable quotes the Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" that the German battle cruiser Goeben has been dismantled, her ten eleven-inch guns having been appropriated to the Turkish land defences. Also that as a result of the bombardment of Bulair forts and lines, and the way our guns command the Isthmus of Gallipoli, which is completely isolated from Constantinople, the Turkish troops in the Peninsula, with their German officers, are cut off from the possibility of any reinforcements for the defence of Constantinople. The utmost Turkish strength available one hundred and fifty thousand men.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

ATHENS, Mar. 12.

...ree adjourns the Greek Chamber for ...ays. It is believed that a dissolution ...ow.

FUTURE OF TSINGTAU

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Mar. 12.

A message to the "Times" from Peking says insistence upon the wholesale acceptance of the Japanese demands might provoke a crisis which would seriously damage the present Government. This would be a misfortune for all concerned, including Japan. Foreigners recognise the reasonableness of many of the Japanese claims, and would be relieved to know that Japan does not want China to concede privileges impairing her sovereignty or preventing equality of opportunity. The Chinese would be readier to meet Japan if her demands were more clearly defined, and their scope explained.

JAPANESE DEMAMDS.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA TO BE SECURED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Replying to Mr. Molteno in the House of Commons, Mr. Primrose said that the Japanese demands from China fell into two categories. The larger constituted an attempt to settle questions outstanding for years, and the smaller was an attempt to ascertain China's attitude if Japan formulated certain demands from Germany at the end of the war.

The latter, as contingent demands, could not be described as violating the principle of the treaty between Allies that none would formulate demands till the end of war.

Generally speaking, the British Government had no objection to the expansion of Japanese interests in China, provided that the expansion did not prejudice British interests. We had admitted that that would not apply to any concessions by China which might affect the South Manchurian railway, and we naturally expected that Japan would show reciprocity and not apply for concessions that would affect British interests.

If there was any reason to suppose that the Chino-Japanese negotiations could not be settled by diplomatic methods, and if there was a prospect of developments which might impair the independence and integrity of China, then no doubt consultations would take place to see how what was due to Japan could be secured without impairing the independence and integrity of China, which was one of the objects of Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It was impossible to enter into details regarding the Japanese demands because they were communicated confidentially. He could, however, assure Mr. Molteno that the Government were fully alive to the importance of British commercial interests in China, and would do their utmost to secure them intact.

GENERAL SITUATION GOOD.

EFFECT OF BRITISH SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The British success in capturing Neuve Chapelle is of the highest importance as the dent in the line around that village and La Bassee has been a weakness for some time. The area is that over which the Indian army corps fought when it held its ground in December against great numbers, after being driven back. The capture of Neuve Chapelle places a large sector of the main road in our hands between the Lys and the La Bassee canal. Our losses were not heavy. In different parts of the front especially in Champagne, an important advance has been made. There is really no weak place left in the line. These successes are denied by the Germans. The last winter challenge against the Russians is still undecided. Vast forces are in motion from the German side. The general situation is good.

LARGE FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

GERMANS BRINGING BIG GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent says the bridges over the canals having been strengthened for the passage of heavy guns, the Germans are conducting large forward movements on the Yser front. For several days important convoys have been passing along the Canal from Ghent to Bruges which is the distributing centre of the German army in West Flanders. Hitherto the enemy has been handicaped by the inability of his guns to cope with the allied artillery but guns of heavy calibre are now in position. The German infantry are being conveyed in motor vehicles of all descriptions in the effort to turn tables at Neuve Chapelle.

FRENCH WAR BILLS.

NATURALISATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS REVOKED.

PARIS, Mar. 13.

The French Chamber has passed bills prohibiting the manufacture of absinthe, and revoking the naturalisation of natives of enemy countries.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

A Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 29th March at 5-45 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the newly nominated and elected Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under:—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A. LL.B. Arts and Law; Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D. Arts; The Hon'ble Dr. D. A. d'Monte M.D. F.C.P.S. Medicine; Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E. Arts and Engineering; J. N. Fraser, Esq., M.A. Arts; A. B. Clarke, Esq., B.A. Arts; The Hon'ble Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. Law; Arthur Powell, Esq., B.A., M.B., M.S. Medicine; H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A. Arts; J. D. Bharda, Esq., B.A. Arts; The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LLB. Law; The Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D. Arts; Dr. Stanley Reid, LL.D. Arts; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Esq., B.A. Law; H. G. Rawlinson, Esq., M.A. Arts; Dr. T. M. Kajiji, M.A. LL.D. Law; M. S. Bharucha, Esq., I.C.E. Engineering.

A proposal to make attendance at a College during the supplementary term in Arts optional in the case of students who were declared in supplementary lists to have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1914 is to be made by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move—That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate to appoint the following gentlemen to be University Lecturers for the current year in the subjects specified against their names:—

HISTORY.

Professor O. V. Muller, M.A. Political institutions and their development: the nature and end of the State and the grounds of political obligation; Professor H. G. Limaye, M.A. The Rise and Fall of the Maratha Power; Professor G. Anderson M.A. European History.

ECONOMICS.

Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B. Money (including Banking), International Trade, and Public Finance; Principal Percy Anstey, B.Sc. English Economic History; Professor V. G. Kale, M.A. Exchange (with special reference to Indian conditions), and Indian Finance.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. John McKenzie, M.A. History of Modern Philosophy (Intellectual Movement represented by Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz and British Empiricism): Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A. History of Greek Philosophy from Thales to Plato; Professor G. C. Bhate, M.A. Bacon, Locke, Berkeley and Hume; Professor A. R. Wadia B.A. Psychology (continued).

SANSKRIT.

Professor A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B. Vedanta (continued); Dr. P. D. Gune, M.A., Ph.D. Rig Veda (M.A. course for 1916).

That the honorarium to each University Lecturer be Rs. 600 for a course of 24 lectures and that a special allowance of Rs. 150 be paid to those Lectures who have to travel to Bombay to deliver the lectures.

That the fees received from students for attending the lectures be credited to the General Fund of the University.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move—That the Senate is of opinion that the standard of the Matriculation Examination should be so raised as to do away with the necessity for the present first year's course in an Arts College and thus to render a three years' course sufficient for the studies for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees; and that the Matriculation Examination so improved and raised be the preliminary standard of education for admission to the Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Commercial Colleges.

That the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination be effected within the next five years and that the Syndicate be requested to take the necessary action.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

NEW GIRDLE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Amsterdam correspondent wires that the Constantinople correspondent of a Dutch paper says that under the direction of Von der Goltz Pasha a new girdle of fortifications is being built immediately round the capital and other fortifications are being pushed on the Asiatic side. Altogether there are 2,50,000 men in these forts and in case of necessity 4,00,000 could be concentrated around the capital within 24 hours. A sanitary hospital service has been organised by the German doctors and a strict system of distribution of food, of which large supplies have been accumulated, has been announced by the Government.

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent wires that a trustworthy trav... from Constantinople states that the police have discovered a plot against the Government. Over 200 people have been arrested and bombs and arms have been seized.

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRE NEW IND GO CROP.

LONDON, March 12.

It is officially announced that in order to mitigate the effects of the shortage of indigo for dyeing due to the war and to prevent the speculative holding up of natural indigo, the Government has acquired the greater part of the crop now coming forward for dye users in Great Britain.

CHURCH SERVICES AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, March 12.

The Bishop of London and his Chaplain are going to the front before Palm Sunday to take services among the troops until after Easter.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

ALLIES' JOINT LOAN.

GERMAN WINDOW DRESSING.

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

During mail-week there was a quiet demand for the new war loan stock, which started after Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the Commons, an oration that created a good feeling. Our correspondent describes the precautions the Treasury were preparing to exercise for the control of capital to prevent it going abroad. In criticising the disadvantages attached to a joint loan by the Allies, he also shows how there is no prospect of a national financial muddle-up. The surplus of money in America is dealt with, and one or two interesting financial topics of the moment discussed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON Feb. 19.

There has been very little business transacted on our Stock Exchange. Some surprise was expressed early in the week at dealings in German Three Percents. and Prussian Three and a half Percents, but the origin of the phenomenon was not explained. Another feature of the early days of the week was the buying of Shell Transport shares, while Argentine Railway issues were in demand, if such a term can be used in connection with Stock Exchange business these dull times. During the whole week there has been a quiet demand for the stock of the new war loan. It started after Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons, an oration that failed to have much influence on prices, but created a good feeling and was well spoken of by the members. Although Canadian Pacific stock was not particularly promising in its appearance on the New York Stock Exchange over here it has been well supported and the price quotes substantially over parity. Home Rails and American Rails generally have been very dull markets. A demand for meat shares has developed during the week while India Sterling loans have been steadily bought.

TREASURY'S CONTROL OVER CAPITAL

That the Treasury were preparing to exercise control over new issues of capital I pointed out in a recent letter. That they will as far as possible prevent capital going abroad is certain, and now we have the first example of the Treasury interfering with a new issue that has ever been known in England. The news came in the shape of an announcement by the Stock Exchange Committee that the London Fiscal Agents of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company have been informed by the Treasury that they are unable to agree to the Agents' application for permission to issue to the existing shareholders the right to subscribe for their proportion of the 100,000,000 dols. Six per cent. convertible bonds of the Company. The Agents have further been informed that the Treasury will be unable to approve dealings in the new bonds under the temporary regulations for the reopening of the Stock Exchange. Fortunately in this particular instance there are no "rights" worth speaking of attaching to the new issue, so there is not likely to be much heart-burning among the New York Central shareholders in England.

ALLIES' JOINT LOAN.

The financial arrangements of the Allies have formed the subject of chief interest in the City during the week. It will be remembered that the Financial Ministers and leaders of the Allies met in Paris last week and held a conference. For some time the City had been charged with rumours that a joint loan was being contemplated on the part of the allied governments; a possibility that was contemplated with dismay by the best opinion. When it is realised how entirely dissimilar are the conditions obtaining in London to those of Paris, and those of Paris to those of Petrograd, there is little need to explain to the most innocent how impossible would be the result of a loan issued jointly and equally by the three Governments. The immediate trouble has been the Russian exchange on London which had become upset by the locking up of the Baltic and the Black Sea. The result has been the impossibility of exporting the products, the very healthy crops that Russia has experienced. But the temporary difficulty has been met in the most practical and convenient manner. Ten millions of Russian Treasury Notes were floated on our markets and were hailed with delight, especially by Lombard Street which has been troubled what to do with the plethoric funds at her disposal; funds that are not only quietly increasing but will receive heavy addition on Monday when fifteen millions of English Treasury Bills are to be paid off. As regards the bottling up of Russian crops waiting for export the difficulty will be solved when the Dardanelles are reopened and in view of the very poor figure that Turkey has presented in the field, that happy event may be attained sooner than was at first thought possible.

NO NATIONAL FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

When the Treasury published the official announcement regarding the Conference in Paris, there were many good citizens who still feared that a joint loan was contemplated by the Allies. But Mr. Lloyd George soon put their intentions beyond all doubts and as Lord Fisher would say we can all "rest securely in our beds." Whatever arrangements the allied governments have made to share expenses, they are not going to muddle up their national finances. It is interesting by the way to reflect on the rate at which the belligerents are piling up their liabilities. The public debt of Great Britain before the war amounted to six hundred and sixty millions. It has now reached over nine hundred and seventy millions. France at the beginning of August owed one thousand three hundred and fifteen millions of pounds sterling, she has increased that now by about three hundred and sixty millions. The Imperial debt of Germany before the war was two hundred and forty millions, it has now risen to considerably over eight hundred millions. Of course this is the debt of the Imperial Government, the separate states are individually indebted. It is a most interesting problem what Germany will do in the case of total defeat, when her enemies come to exact just retribution that can only be paid in coin. Suppose the Empire of the Kaiser splits up into quarrelsime factions. How complicated will then be the financial arrangements.

MONEY GLUT IN AMERICA.

A few weeks ago I ventured to say that the United States had seen the worst of the bad times through which she has been passing. I have since received a letter from New York of an encouraging nature. My correspondent says that the growing confidence of the American business man very noticeable and financiers especially are looking for improved conditions. As in England so in New York there is a plethora of available coin in the money market and not only are new issues of capital now being made, but the list is rapidly increasing. These are at present chiefly for refunding purposes. Of course although money is plentiful substantial terms have to be offered, reflective of the long period of stagnation and suspicion. In previous letters I have pointed to the strength of the wool market in England since the war. Dealers in New York have had an equally busy time, heavy German purchases having been a feature. An idea of the improvement that is taking place in the steel industry may be gathered from the fact that work is now going on to the extent of seventy per cent. of the total capacity. Of course Wall Street has lost most of its European clientele for the moment and has to digest great blocks of stock that were thrown on her at the opening of the war: but moderate sales of American securities on foreign account are maintained and are gradually increasing.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RETURNS.

The Bank of England's Weekly Return, always an interesting and important announcement these times, shows a reduction of £1,659,000 in the stock of coin and bullion; but the reserved is only down £1,411,000 as there has been a contraction of £248,000 in the circulation of notes. Of course in regarding the decrease in the stock of coin and bullion the usual million earmarked for the Treasury Note redemption must be borne in mind. Public deposits have been reduced £6,130,000. There is a drop of £2,915 in the "Other Securities." The "Other Deposits" show an increase of £1,787,000. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is very slightly lower than a week ago 31.54 per cent.

GOLD VERSUS NOTES.

In a written reply that has just appeared in Parliamentary papers Mr. Lloyd George has given figures as to the percentage of notes to gold of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany on December 31st, 1913 and 1914. As regards the end of last year the Imperial Bank held £103,861,000 of gold against £252,295,000 notes. The Bank of England £69,032,135 gold against £36,139,180 notes. We can vouch for the solid truth of the English figures; but those of the German are probably "not what they seem." I dealt last week with the published increase that continues in the stock of coin and bullion in the Imperial Bank of Germany. The bluff is probably intended for home consumption only, as it deceives nobody abroad. The return made up to February 15, shows an increase of £1,756,000 in the stock of coin and bullion while notes in circulation are down £1,728,000 and there is a drop of £2,329,000 in the holding of Treasury Notes. These figures which I give for what they are worth, are no doubt arrived at after a system of window-dressing that the cookney would describe as "wangle."

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

The report of the great industrial undertaking like the Manchester Ship Canal make one reflect what sort of statement would have been made had not the Navy gained control of the seas. Of course the Manchester Ship Canal felt effects from the war, but they are extraordinarily mild when we consider that we are taking our place with half the civilised world in the greatest war of history. There was a heavy drop in August from which there has since been considerable recovery. The net result is a fall in imported and exported merchandise of 347,933 tons. The most noticeable feature of this result was the loss of manufactured iron from Belgium and timber from Scandinavian countries. Even then the net receipts from the working of the canal showed an increase of £17,349 over those for 1913. But the net receipts of the Bridgewater canals department fell away to the extent of £10,949 and those of the railways were less by £299. On the whole undertaking there was an increase in the net revenue of £8,000. Unfortunately, the rentals, interest and other fixed charges increased by £13,000 in addition to which nothing was brought forward last years surplus having been put in reserve. The available balance therefore is only £29,790 as compared with £46,166 and the whole amount is carried forward.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

MURDER OF AN AMERI CAN CITIZEN.

VIOLATION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13.

Zapatistas have murdered an American named McManus in his house in Mexico City, where the American flag was flying. The United States Government has demanded the punishment of those responsible, and compensation.

CARRANZA ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Britain has asked Carranza for an explanation of the seizure of the British steamer.

DEATH OF RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

MAN WHO NEGOTIATED PEACE WITH JAPAN.

PETROGRAD, March 13.

The death is announced of the Russian statesman, Count Witte.

Count Serge Julievich Witte, was born at Tiflis in 1847, where his father was a member of the Viceregal Council of the Caucasus. After completing his studies at Odessa he entered in 1877 the service of the Odessa State railway, and so distinguished himself in the transport operations necessitated by the Turkish Campaign of 1877-1878, that he was soon afterwards appointed member of an Imperial Commission which had to study the whole question of railway construction and management throughout the Empire. In 1892 he was promoted to be minister of ways of communication and in the following year he succeeded M. Vishnegradski, as Minister of Finance. During his ten years' tenure of the Finance Ministry he nearly doubled the revenues of the Empire. In 1903 he was transferred to the position of president of the committee of ministers. The disasters of the war with Japan and the rising tide of revolutionary agitation, compelled the Government to think of appeasing popular discontent by granting administrative reforms, and the reform projects were revised and amended by the body over which Count Witte presided. Naturally the influence of a strongman made itself felt, and the president became virtually prime minister; but before he had advanced far in the legislative work, he was suddenly transformed into a diplomatist and sent to Portsmouth, U. S. A., in August 1905, to negotiate terms of peace with Japanese delegates. In these negotiations he showed great energy and decision, and contributed largely to bringing about the peace. On his return to St. Petersburg he had to deal, as president of the first ministry under the new constitutional regime, with a very difficult situation; he was no longer able to obtain support, and early in 1906 he retired to private life. In the region of foreign policy he greatly contributed to the extension of Russian influence in Northern China and Persia, Germany was, in his opinion, the neighbour whose aggressive tendencies had to be specially resisted. He was therefore not at all persona grata in Berlin.

WAR OFFICE LIBEL CASE.

SIR D. WARD'S APPEAL ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Court of Appeal has allowed the appeal of Sir D. Ward from the verdict and judgment in the libel action brought against him by Major Adam who was awarded £2,000 damages.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, March 12.

The Minister of the Colonies will take the portfolio for Foreign Affairs and Admiral Teixeira Guimares that of the Colonies.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 12.

The death is announced of Rolf Boldrewood.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The death is announced of Sir George Turner, well known in connection with leprosy research.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. S. Lynden Bell, attached to the Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. G. Wheeler, Dorsets.

Captain L. H. Andrews, Bedfordshires.

Second-Lieut. E. Broadway, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. E. Dods, attached to the Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant G. Holman, Shropshires.

Lieutenant K. W. Johnson, 9th London Regiment.

Lieutenant G. P. Selby, Medical Corps.

Major H. H. Sutherland, Black Watch.

LONDON, March 14.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second Lieut. P. A. O'Brien, Lienster...

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

The Bombay Legislative Council only sat for half an hour on Saturday, and adjourned after passing a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, and the following members were present:—

The Advocate-General, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. G. S. Curtis, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Mr. W. L. Graham, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. E. Jukes, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. Naoroji Dorabji Khandalavala, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Sardar Bhalchandrarav Annasheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurunwad, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. E. Maconochie, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Sir Frederick L. Sprott and Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

MR. RODDA'S RESOLUTION

Mr. S. K. Rodda said:—My Lord, the motion that stands in my name runs thus:—

"That this Council desires to place on record its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., and its profound appreciation of his services on the Legislative Councils of the Governor of Bombay and of the Governor-General."

It is a sad and melancholy duty that I have to perform. Since we last met, a great man has passed away. Our representative in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, breathed his last in Poona, on the 19th of February, 1915. The whole nation went into mourning, and unique and unprecedented honours have been paid to the sacred memory of Hon. Mr. Gokhale. The King-Emperor sent a message of condolence, and the Viceroy paid a generous tribute to his friend and fellow-worker. In our Presidency, not to mention monster meetings in Poona and Bombay, condolence meetings have been held in every hamlet and city, and men of all castes and creeds have united to mourn for the departed patriot. Innumerable meetings have been held also in other Presidencies. South Africa, the scene of his last labours, has not been found wanting in appreciation. What Mr. Visvesvaraya has said in Mysore is perfectly true. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was a man of international importance. He rose from comparatively an humble birth to the proud position of an Empire-builder, and the secret of his undoubted influence over his country-men and rulers lies in the fact that he had effaced all ideas of self in the service of his country. At the early age of 18, he consecrated his services to his motherland, and practically till the last moment of his death, he worked for her welfare and uplift. Every day he worked on the Public Service Commission was practically an invitation to death, but he held on, regardless of his health, nerved by his passionate longing for work in the interests of his motherland. Gokhale believed that every moment that was not devoted to the service of his country was wasted, and he nobly served her all through his life. His career would for ever be a source of abiding inspiration to his countrymen.

I do not wish to detain you long. Practically everything that can be and could be said of Gokhale, his life and career, has been already said. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale believed firmly in British Rule. Along with Justice Ranade he believed in the Divine dispensation of the British connection. He looked upon the British Government as a National Government, as Sir W. Wedderburn once put it. It was this honest and firm conviction that lent incalculable strength to his strenuous labours in the political field. He was a bold and fearless critic of administrative maasures, and he laboured all his life to give to the sons of India all the opportunities to rise to the height of their manhood. Those who have reviled Mr. Gokhale as a *kutcha* reed, because he as a gentleman withdrew a charge that could not be sustained, have not cared to value correctly his service in the local and Imperial Councils. All his life he had to fight with Government, but he fought chivalrously and courageously. His tussle with Lord Curzon, his fight against the inalienable land tenure sought to be introduced in Bombay, his evidence before the Welby Commission, his work on the Public Service Commission—which alas! he could not complete—his contributions to the Budget debate, which led the Finance Member to that a Budget debate without Gokhale was "Hamlet" without Hamlet, his solution of the South African problem, his labours to make every Indian literate and above all his memorable fight with the extremist, all go to show that he was no Political weakling, and no time-server. Mr. Gokhale entered the Bombay Council in 1901, and two years later he was sent to the Imperial Council, thanks to the self-denial of the Nestor of the Council, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. This itself is a sufficient testimony to the quality of his work in this Council. I do not think the necessary to recount the services he rendered here and in the Imperial Council. But I should like to refer to his services in the cause of free and compulsory education and the Council Reforms. Many have claimed the fatherhood of Council Reforms. But to me it is not a debatable point at all. Whatever Lord Morley and Lord Minto may have achieved, it was Mr. Gokhale who was the guiding spirit and presiding genius of the Council Reforms. When I remember all this, when I remember his position and influence which he had won and gathered round himself after years of patient toil and industry, I am oppressed with a sense of poignant grief. If there is any man of whom it can be said that the country is in most need of, it is Mr. Gokhale. He should have been living at this hour. All his labours and so costly labours on the Public Service Commission were rendered nugatory by the cruel hand of death, almost at the last moment. He would have been also of invaluable help and assistance when the war is over, and when the hour of recognising the services of all those who stood by Britain would arise. But that was not to be. The decrees of fate are inexorable. The only satisfaction is that Mr. Gokhale has left behind him his school of thought. The Servants of India Society, a unique institution of secular self-sacrifice not only in India but also in the whole of the world, may be trusted to carry on his mission. The names of other departed sons of India are fast failing. But that of Mr. Gokhale will live for ever, because he has founded an institution of selfless workers who have vowed to consecrate their lives to the service of the country.

Gokhale's life teaches us one valuable lesson, and I hope it will not be lost upon either Government or the people. There is no need at all to believe that a political man must be against Government. It is possbile to do political work of the highest order and right type in co-operation with Government. Government have also materially contributed to this change of attitude in public opinion. They have frankly welcomed the co-operation and followship of prominent politicians. Another characteristic of Mr. Gokhale was a thorough study of all public questions. In these days of dilettante politics Gokhale exercised a very beneficial influence by his masterly grasp of public questions and his lucid speeches. He understood and sympathised with the difficulties of his oppenents, never lost sight of the goal he had in view and was ever ready to compromise without sacrificing his principles.

With these few words and praying the Almighty to give eternal peace to the soul of Mr. Gokhale, I recommend the motion to the Council.

MR. PAREKH.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said:—I concur with everything that has been said by my Hon. friend Mr. Rodda in support of the motion which he has put before the Council. I had the privilege of serving this Council when Mr. Gokhale was member of this Council, and we had an opportunity of seeing his work both before the Council and the Select Committee.

He was one of the members of Council who gave the most valuable advice and assistance in connection with the District Municipal Bill and what he did at the time, and the sound advice which he gave us showed the elements of that high capacity which characterised him subsequently. It is not at all necessary to refer to his high statemanship, to his self-denial, and to his great patriotism, as enough has been said on these points.

MR. KHANDALAWALLA.

Mr. N. S. Khandalawalla said:—As one who often came into contract with him at Poona I wish to say a few words regarding the catholicity of Mr. Gokhale's views and ideals. He expressed himself not as a Brahmin nor a Hindu, but as one who looked upon all castes, creeds and races in India as forming an Indian nation, whose united interests were to be looked to. The accentuation of separate interests was strongly deprecated by him. General education for all was expressly desired by him, and education and capacity for work were to him the standards by which the fitness of individuals for places, positions and occupations could be estimated, and not consideration for class interests. Although not educated as a lawyer, he possessed, with his very clear intellect, all the readiness, the powerful advocacy and keen incisive criticism which characterise able lawyers. His work both in the Bombay and in the Imperial Council showed the progressive and widening range of his useful efforts. The history of that part of his services to the country will always prove beneficial to all Indian members of Councils and others. He had an extra-ordinary power of collating and assimilating facts and figures. The prime factor of his success lay in the important fact that he left self-consideration entirely in the back-ground. He was truly loyal to the British Government, and made no secret reservations of any sort. He believed in and adopted only constitutional methods of work. He always sought honest and frank co-operation and was able to attract devoted co-workers and helpers. We cannot but feel the deepest sorrow for his untimely death and with feelings of genuine respect we express our grateful appreciation of his valuable services.

DR. D'MONTE.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte said:—As a member of the Indian Catholic community I may be permitted to add a few words to the tributes which have been paid to the career and character of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. His high intellectual powers were combined into rare self-sacrifice, and these qualities were animated by a spirit of true patriotism. The late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale represented in his own person the future Indian nation in which caste and creed and sect will be subordinated to a common love of the mother country, when every one of the sons of India will feel and not merely say that he is an Indian first and Hindu, Christian or Mahomedan afterwards. It will be many years before that day comes, but the late Mr. Gokhale stood before us as the type and exemplar of the future, and his example and memory will continue for long to inspire the coming generations of the end and aim of truly patriotic public service.

SIR IBRHAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—I wish to associate myself with the views and sentiments which the previous speakers have given expression to. In doing so I wish to add a few words of mine to mark my deep appreciation of the most valuable services which Mr. Gokhale rendered as a servant of India to his country. I think that it would be best if we tried to draw lessons from the life-long work which Mr. Gokhale rendered as a citizen of this great Empire, and one thing which appears to me to be of special note is that in his efforts to serve the country conscientiously he did come at times in conflict with the views entertained in official circles. Time was when his sturdy independence and his fearless criticism were misconstrued and in some quarters he was believed to be disloyal to Government. Not daunted, he stood firmly in the conscientious discharge of his duties, bearing in mind that his unswerving loyalty to the Crown would ultimately triumph and vindicate his work. How eminently successful he has proved in that anticipation is now seen throughout the length and breadth of this country, and also in different parts of the Empire. Mr. Gokhale has lived a life which while being eminently useful during the short time that he lived, has left lessons of far-reaching importance to the people of this country, to bear in mind the lofty ideals of patriotism, and without fear or favour to do his best to his country and to his Government. Your Excellency, if the people of India would try to imitate the great and the noble example Mr. Gokhale has set, his life will have conferred enormous benefits upon not only India but upon the whole British Empire. He has set a noble example to conscientious and earnest servants of India, and I earnestly trust that all workers in the cause of the country will keep before them the noble example of high-souled patriotism of Mr. Gokhale. With these words, my Lord, I beg to support the resolution.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada said he endorsed every word that had been said by the previous speakers in support of the resolution.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlai in further supporting the resolution, said that anybody who wished to serve India could do nothing better than follow in the footsteps of the illustrious statesman, who had departed from them, and imitate his actions and lifework.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said that the best memorial the country could raise to the memory of the departed patriot was to inspire the young men of the rising generation to imitate his life of public work, and the best recognition that Government could show was by giving effect to those aspirations for which he laboured on behalf of his countrymen, namely, to give an effective voice to his countrymen in the government of this country.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the President in putting the resolution to the vote, said:—**I do not intend to add more than one word to the** remarks which have fallen from honourable members during the last few minutes, for as honourable members are perfectly well **aware, I have had two opportunities of expressing to the full my sense of the very deep loss which this country and the Empire have sustained by the death of Mr. Gokhale. I merely wish to endorse fully every expression that has been given effect to by the various honourable members who have spoken in support of the resolution.**

I rise now to offer two suggestions to members of the Council. The first is that when we pass this resolution we should do so in silence by rising in our places, and the second is, and I think this will be in accordance with the feelings of the Council as this moment, that we should adjourn our sitting to-day out of respect to the memory of Mr. Gokhale, for I think we all feel that he was in every respect a citizen of the Bombay Presidency, and was always very closely associated in every way with all our aspirations and our enterprises, legislative, administrative and otherwise.

The resolution proposed is—"That this Council desires to place on record its sense **of deep sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., and its profound appreciation of his services on the Legislative Councils of the Governor** of Bombay and of the Governor-General."

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed in solemn silence, all the honourable members **rising in their seats.**

His Excellency the President then said:— It only remains for me to move that the **Council be now adjourned till Monday. I think it will suit the convenience of honour**able members meet 11-30 a.m.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

MR. GOKHALE'S SUCCESSOR.

MA. SETALVAD ELECTED TO THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In the afternoon the non-official members of the Council met again to elect one member as their representative in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General vice Mr. G. K. Gokhale, deceased.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta was voted to the chair, while Mr. J. Nissim, Secretary to the Council, acted as returning officer.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed the name of Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

Mr. S. K. Rodda seconded the proposition

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy proposed the name of Mr. H. A. Wadia.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded.

A ballot was taken, and the Chairman announced the result as follows:—

Mr. C. H. Setalvad .....22 votes.
Mr. H. A. Wadia ..... 7 votes.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad was declared duly elected.

BOMBAY BARRISTER'S REMINISCENCES.

MR. INVERARITY'S ADVICE TO LAW STUDENTS.

THE RULE OF THE THREE UPS.

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening last in the hall of the Elphinstone College, when Mr. J. D. Inverarity presented the "Inverarity" medal to Mr. Zala, the most successful student of the Government Law College during the year. The Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar presided, and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, Principal of the College, took advantage of Mr. Inverarity's presence to obtain for the students of the College a short address from him on his reminiscences. There was a very large attendance, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity, those present including High Court judges, the Advocate-General and leading and eminent members of the Bar.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings said that when he accepted with the greatest pleasure the invitation to be present among them and to "kindly preside," he had forgotten the difficulties besetting such an acceptance, more particularly on an occasion like this, when he was called upon to introduce Mr. Inverarity to them. What could he have have to say of Mr. Inverarity to the students of law, and to the legal element that was present there that evening? He had nothing to say by way of introduction. Mr. Inverarity's face was familiar to the legal circle, and his name was familiar to all Bombay and if he might say so, to all India. He was the one remnant among them to remind them of what was the best and the noblest in all that appertained to the Bar in Bombay, and he was sure they would all join with him in trusting that there would be many more occasions in the future, when they would have the opportunity of welcoming him and hearing his address. He could say for himself that he envied the days the students of the Government Law School were having of recent times. His connection with the school dated forty years ago, and he well remembered the days when in a very dirty room in the Elphinstone School at Dhobi Talao about 25 or 30 of them congregated twice a week to hear lectures in law. He remembered well that at that time the illiterate people used to say that the school was invented for the benefit of two barristers who came to lecture to them.

LECTURES IN OLDEN DAYS.

His memory took him back to that room where these two lecturers went twice a week quite regularly to lecture to them from a book which was covered up,—they did not know what that book was but the lecturers read from that book. And all he could remember was that they understood not ing of it, and they had some suspicion that their professors themselves understood nothing of it. The days were quite different now. They had had the advantage of professors like his late lamented friend, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, and Mr. Jardine. They had a visiting committee presided over by the Chief Justice, and of which the Advocate-General was a member; and there were other lawyers, who took an interest in the school and selected their professors, with the view that they should be of the greatest possible use to the students. They had now the advantage of a gentleman like Mr. Mirza as their principal, and of professors like Messrs. Dastur, Wadia, Desai, Kemp and Nadkarni. These gentlemen took, he knew, a most genuine interest in the students, whom they were called upon to educate in law, and he could only hope and trust that they had the same cordial relations with the students as, he remembered with much pleasure, he had when he was a professor. For many years he went to them, he lectured to them and he felt that the students regarded him not as a mere teacher, but as a friend, and he trusted the same feeling of friendliness would always exist between the students of the school and the law teachers.

Continuing, Sir Dinshah Davar said that these gatherings were due to the initiative of one whose name ought not to be forgotten by the students, because of all the principals and professors no one had worked more zealously, more willingly and more anxiously than their late Principal, Mr. D. F. Mulla, and it was due to him and to his lieutenant, Mr. Pestanji Batliwalla, that these gatherings were organised, and they had the pleasure of welcoming among them men of the stamp of Mr. Inverarity.

MR. INVERARITY'S ADDRESS.

He then called upon Mr. Inverarity to deliver his address. Mr. Inverarity, who on rising to speak, received a tremendous ovation, said he did not know if ever he had felt more nervous than he did at that moment. Sir Dinshah Davar had reminded him by saying that he was a remnant of the old days, but he felt like the last rose of summer that was just about to bud. Now, they had assembled to present a gold medal to the most distinguished student of this school as a memomial to him. Memorials, as they knew, were usually associated with a party, and some might say that that was intended to be a hint to the lecturer not to be long. That he believed was not the truth. It was the outcome of kindly feeling of some of those with whom he had been associated in his work for long, and a desire on their part that his name should occasionally crop up in the Government Law College after he had gone.

Mr. Inverarity then spoke about the lectures he had heard and the manner in which he had worked at College, and advised the students that when they considered any question they must, after looking it up, write the whole thing down in very clear language.

Continuing he said it was true that he was not taking much part in the legal education of lawyers, but that was not his fault. Shortly after he came out, a post in the College became vacant, and he applied to the Director of Public Instruction for that post, but that gentleman took no notice of his application, and consequently his aspirations to instruct the youths in law entirely failed. They were just of the age when they ought to lay the foundations of knowledge, for youth was the time when they should learn though unfortunately, through the disposition of Providence youth was also the time for amusing oneself. They could not, however hope for success in their profession unless they worked hard and knew what their business was. They must know the tools of their trade, and the tools of their trade were the familiarity, with the principles of law in equity, and then to apply those principles to innumerable questions that every day arose in the world. Then they should also be extremely precise and accurate in conveying their knowledge to others, because they had to do so when they addressed the Court.

A POLICE COURT STORY.

They must also try to avoid ambiguity in their expressions, and in that connection he wished to tell them a story a solicitor told him a few days ago. In the Police Courts they objected to any one smoking or spitting in the building. Consequently a rule was hung up in prominent places saying "smoking and spitting strictly forbidden." Shortly after this notice was put up, a man was seen by several witnesses spitting on the verandah. He was therefore taken to a magistrate to be punished. However, he wisely engaged a solicitor who argued that "the rule did not prohibit a desire on the part of any one to indulge in one of the pastimes. It was the combination of the two that was forbidden by law." Thus this rule of six words conveyed a different meaning from the one intended by its framers, and he was told that the defence was held to be good, the man was acquitted, and immediately after he went to the verandah and spat there again.

After they had learnt there, they would come into the world, and belong to the brightest profession, and here he was reminded of a story that he had heard of a college principal who was enhorting a youth about to leave the College. The principal said to him: "Once two lads left this College—one by his industry and upright conduct acquired considerable wealth, while the other by committing frauds and rascality also amassed a considerable fortune—which course will you adopt." He got an unexpected reply "Which of them amassed the most?" Now both of these belonged to the legal profession. The one who made the most was the one who went along a straight and honourable path, who was a respecter of the Court, and just and generous to his opponents. He did not make the most from a pecuniary point of view, but he enjoyed the greatest confidence, respect and esteem of all those he came in contact with, and he trusted that the students would resolve to always do honour to the school in which they were taught, and that they could do by following the course he had suggested.

This also reminded him of a story of a Scotch minister who was preaching a sermon to a congregation on "sheep and goats"—the sheep represented the virtuous and the goats the wicked,—and at the conclusion of that sermon, he asked his hearers that after going home they should ponder over the whole sermon and each one should put to himself the question "am I a goat?" If he asked them whether they intended to honour the profession which they were about to enter, the standard of which was inherited from the English Bar, or whether they intended to do the reverse, he had not the slightest doubt about their answer.

Mr. Inverarity then concluded his address by asking the students firstly to remember aright the following lines.

Bring your arguments to a close
before their Lordships begin to doze
and also to observe what was known as a rule in three ups. He did not know whether they knew it, but it was a very useful rule. It was that while in Court they must not forget to stand up, to speak up and to shut up (laughter and applause).

THE INVERARITY MEDAL.

Sir Dinshah Davar then said that Mr. Inverarity having shut up they must proceed to the other function of the evening, but before he asked Mr. Inverarity to present to the successful student, who had been selected for the unique honour of receiving the medal, it was necessary to state under what circumstance the idea of a medal came into existence. Sometime ago, Mr. D. F. Mulla instituted gatherings such as the one they were having, and Mr. Inverarity came in and delivered lectures to the students. Others followed his example. In him the lawyers, the law students and the public of Bombay found a personality which they very much wished to show appreciation of in some way. A fund were collected and it now amounted to over Rs. 4,000 and was in the hands of a committee. This year, a few personal friends and admirers of Mr. Inverarity desired to honour a very brilliant and successful student of the law school with a particular appreciation in the shape of the presentation of a medal bearing the effigy of Mr. Inverarity, and they thought that nothing was more appropriate or suited to a hopeful student of law than a medal bearing the effigy of one of the most eminent members of the Bar. One observation he wished to make was to ask them what it was that had made the members of the legal profession and the law students single out Mr. Inverarity's personality for this unique honour. He would tell them what it was. It was not learning alone, nor genius nor transcendent garrulity alone, that endeared a European friend to the natives of India. It was the kindliness of heart, courtesy, friendly feelings and no distinctions of any kind where merit was concerned. General disposition, candour, probity, and, above all, kindness and courtesy to juniors were the distinguishing characteristics that had made Mr. Inverarity's name so dear. He hoped that the young student receiving the medal would appreciate the great and unique distinction, and always feel proud to possess that medal.

Mr. Inverarity then presented the medal to Mr. Zala, and in doing so he said: I am very pleased to know that the gentleman who receives this medal for the first time intends to practice as an advocate. I feel very great pleasure in presenting this medal to you, and I hope you will have as much good luck in your profession as I have had.

Sir Dinshah Davar then announced that it was intended to make this an annual presentation, and the fund for that purpose was kept open.

On the motion of Mr. Mirza, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the gathering dispersed, after partaking of refreshments.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had under consideration at their last meeting the question of the recent serious dacoities in Calcutta and other outrages of a like nature in various parts of the Presidency. The report of the proceedings issued to-day says that no doubt all these cases are being investigated by the police authorities, but it is quite possible many months may elapse before the criminals are dealt with by the courts. In the meantime the danger to companies and firms who may have to send cash from one place to another will remain. It is against this danger that some protection is required and such protection is not likely to be afforded as a result of the long drawn-out proceedings in the criminal courts. The Committee drew attention of the Government to these points and they also referred to a suggestion which had been made that armed guards should be provided by those persons, firms or companies who have to remit money. But from certain correspondence, which passed in 1913 between the Government and the Chamber, the Committee gathered that an armed man who exercises the right of private defence by firing at a dacoit may get into legal difficulties unless he acts with discretion. To ensure that the armed men of the Durwan class will act with discretion in such very trying circumstances in obviously impossible. Moreover it appears from the correspondence in question to be doubtful if the Government would support a man in any legal proceedings that might follow from his firing on a band of dacoits. It is obvious that if men forming an armed guard know that the moral support of the Government is on their side they will act with much greater bravery and with more discretion than if they are apprehensive that in the event of their killing a dacoit they may be prosecuted by police for murder. That there are serious legal difficulties in the matter the Committee readily acknowledge. But they feel, as indeed they felt when the subject was under discussion in 1913, that the armed men who defend the property of their employers are entitled to the moral support of the Government in their action.

An alternative to private armed guards would be a provision by the Government of an armed police patrol. A scheme of this description might perhaps entail considerable expense and there might also be the difficulty in providing a sufficiency of men. It seems, however, to the Committee to be worthy of consideration and they have brought it before the notice of the Government. One advantage attaching to it would be that an armed policeman is always in a stronger position than an armed private retainer in the event of subsequent legal proceedings.

ANARCHIST SPIRIT AMONG STUDENTS

COUNTER-MOVEMENT INITIATED IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

In connection with the anti-anarchist movement a students' meeting was held yesterday evening at the University Institute. The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, who presided, after referring to the recent unhappy developments said that the bright prospects of the inclusion of India in the federation of the British Empire would be destroyed if anarchism prevailed. A representative committee was formed to foster a healthy public opinion among the students.

All the thirty political suspects who were kept in custody on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit in Calcutta have been released.

SINGAPORE COURT MARTIAL.

FORTY RIOTERS STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

The result of the recent court-martial at Singapore is as follows:—Sentences on four of the 5th Native Light Infantry and on seven of the Malay States Guides, death by shooting. The shooting was carried out on Monday last.

Three of the 5th Native Light Infantry received fifteen years' transportation. Seven men of the Guides were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The situation is becoming normal.

The steamer Hongkong which arrived this morning brings the news that forty rioters are still at large.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO.

A Gazette of India, Public Works Department, notification states that under the Indian Electricity Act the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., of Bombay, are conferred the power to facilitate the transmission of energy between various stations.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

LANDMARKS THAT HAVE DISAPPEARED.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

Thirty-two weeks have gone by since Sandy Seventy began picking up random shells on his native strand. It has been a pleasurable pastime, not only the selection of the shells but their collection and classification in order to build up a miniature museum of local recollections of a half century and more, for their true interpretation and significance by someone imbued with the true historic spirit and the gift of a pen rivalling that of Gibbon. A gazetteer however elaborately prepared, is too bold for such a purpose. At the best he is merely a busy bookworm who ferrets out a bit of food here and there, to feed his ponderous compendium. The compendium itself by its very nature and task imposes a restriction and a limitation which forbid anything like the collection of personal recollections which a single individual could furnish. Thus a gazetteer however useful in a way, is after all but a brief, dry, and unenlivening record of the life and life career of a local institution or public edifice, of its true origin, of the many conditions and circumstances under which it came into existence, the men of quality, influence and position who were its sponsors, and the influence which such was destined to bring upon future generations. Personal recollections by a variety of person who may have flourished in a given tract of time, on a diversity of men and things,—these alone contribute to the making of a great city like Bombay. To carry out the ideal in its ample entirety is indeed the labour not of one but many lives. Our colleges and universities are launching on the ocean of a busy world and an active life thousands of fairly equipped graduates. If only a fraction of such would devote their time and attention to historical research the history of the past two centuries of Bombay could be excellently revised and presented to popular view with a fullness far surpassing many other fruitless efforts in other fields. Like Isiah, whose hallowed lips were inspired with the spirituality of his time and age, we must have local Isiahs in history to accomplish what is needed. Even now there is ample pabulum by way of official records and papers, lectures, proceedings of many a learned society and institution, of books by divers authors whose very existence has passed away from men's memory, to be diligently investigated only by a dozen workers, methodically and simultaneously working towards the identical goal to accomplish the great work.

THE TEMPLE OF LEARNING CLOSED.

But, as already observed, at any rate in Bombay, the Temple of Learning seems to be as good as closed. We look vainly for those High Priests who could popularise that sacred shrine, and bring within its solemn precincts a noble band of earnest worshippers, devoted to its service. We do not see any of the signs so agreeably visible elsewhere, as for instance in Madras and Calcutta, of men's minds widening under the daily process of the sun, the axis round which knowledge should revolve seems to be at a standstill here It is a most petrifying spectacle in the active busy life of Bombay. All the activity seems to effervesce either on the bourse or the bank, the factory or the docks, or in the variety of gymkhanas so well dotted over the most eligible part of the city. Well may a literary Eddie Ochiltree, taking notes like a chiel, enquire where is the seat of the Temple of Knowledge where one can roam and muse where one can quarry into the rich treasures of the past and enlighten and enliven the benighted and the prosaic whose daily life consists of drudgery in pursuit of wealth.

VANISHED LANDMARKS.

From the shells already picked up it must have been clear to those who have examined them with the eyes of history and curiosity combined, who and what were the men and things that were in the making of Bombay half a century and more,—men and things dead and gone, but on which the present greatness of Bombay actually rests. In order to realise the true proportion of the great material progress Bombay has made since the fifties, it is necessary to take a brief survey of what one sees around him. It can be best realised by those who were blossoming into life at the date that Bombay was rising from its early obscurity to take her proud stand as the second city of the great British Empire. Let one of such stand on the summit of the Ridge and realise the view presented him with the one he actually saw, say in 1850 or 1855. What chains of memories! What oases of recollections! What mighty mazes, though not without a plan! What a colossus of active life and work on land and sea! Take the Fort itself, the busiest of the many busy beehives of beautiful Bombay. Save the steeple of the hoary Cathedral, what presented itself to his gaze far and wide, stretching from Wellington Fountain to St. Xavier's College south and north? And what panorama is presented to him east and west to-day from Mody Bay harbour and the Mint to the distant Back Bay glimmering in the golden sunshine of the setting sun under the black shadow of the balmy Malabar Hill. How many steeples and minarets, turrets and towers he can gaze upon to-day within the boundaries of the great Fort? How many are the tall buildings in the Hornby Road, rising like so many Chinese Walls shutting out the grateful breeze to the northern Fort? How large is the number of residential quarters crowded and congested richly to deserve the name of slums which the fatted calf of the Improvement Trust is too indolent yet to recognise and improve? Where is the old Apollo Bunder and where can he identify the watermark which divided the sea in that locality from the mainland? Where was the saluting battery? Where was the Post Office? Where the Bank of Bombay? Where the Secretariat? Where are open maidans where thousands recreated and amused themselves of an afternoon? Where are the ramparts and the *glacis*, and the inner forts, and where the moats and ditches the Bazargate and the Churchgate? All are effaced. Almost every old landmark in the Fort of 1850 and 1855 has vanished from view A few alone remain. These have already been discribed. It remains only to recall the personalities who moved on the stage of Bombay and who were chiefly instrumental in contributing to Bombay's present greatness. And it may also be of some use to refer to the condition of the people at the time, social, intellectual, political and economical. In short we shall try to paint the thoughts that throng the present with the colours of the period between 1850 and 1860.

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's Tour in March 1915.

Month and Date.	Day of Week.	Station.	Standard Time.
1915			
Mar	17th Wed.	Leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus).	5-0 p.m.
	18th Thur.	Arrive Delhi	9-0 p.m.
	19th Fri.	Halt.	
	20th Sat.		
	21st Sun.	Leave Delhi	9 30 p.m.
	22nd Mon.	Arrive Amritsar.. ..	7-50 a.m.
		Leave Amritsar.. ..	11-08 a.m.
		Arrive Lahore Junction.	12-1 Noon.
	23rd Tues.	Leave Lahore Junction .	12-26 p.m.
	24th Wed.	Arrive Peshawar Cantonment.	6-0 a.m.
	25th Thur.	Halt.	
	26th Fri.		
	27th Sat.		
	28th Sun.	Leave Peshawar . ..	8-48 a.m.
		Arrive Lahore	7-35 p.m.
		Leave Lahore	8-20 p.m.
		Arrive Bhatinda . ..	11-33 p.m.
		Leave Bhatinda.. ..	11-13 p.m.
	29th Mon.	Arrive Delhi	6-5 a.m.
		Leave Delhi	6-30 a.m.
	30th Tues.	Arrive Bombay (Grant Road).	8-7 a.m.
		Leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus).	10-25 p.m.
	31st Wed.	Arrive Kirkee	5-31 a.m.
		Leave Kirkee (by Motor).	About. 8-0 a.m.
		Arrive Mahableshwar ..	About. 12 Noon.

(NOTE.—Arrival at and departure from all stations will be private.)

HIS EXCELLENCY will be accompanied by—
HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.
J. CRERAR, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
MAJOR J. G. GREIG, C.I.E., Military Secretary.
One Aide-de-Camp.

J. G. GREIG, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE: BOMBAY,

The Secretary of State has given his general approval to the proposals of the Government of India dealing with the bogus medical degree, public danger arising from which is generally acknowledged. A legislation will be undertaken as soon as the details are settled.

A semi-official French note says:—"Certain foreign newspapers, have alleged on various occasions since the beginning of the war that the French Government have paid for supplies with Treasury Bonds. We are authorised to deny this assertion categorically. In no circumstances either when it was a question of buying or selling, in France or abroad, was payment made with Treasury bonds. Certain contractors, in the hope of having their estimates accepted declared that they would accept payment in National Defence Bonds, but they were always instructed to withdraw such proposals as the French Government meant to pay in cash at a fair price everything ordered and bought."

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MAHALUXMI RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAPSE.

JOCKEY OMITS TO WEIGH-IN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.

On March 9th Mr. R. Bence, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's trainer addressed a letter to the editor of the "Chronicle," in which he assumed the responsibility of replying on behalf of his patron, to the question I asked the Nawabzada last week as to the necessity of running his horse Longboat in the Aleppo Plate, when he was already represented by a better one in Haify.

The answer to this, as submitted by Mr. Bence, is contained in the first few lines of the communication, in which he states generally, that the Nawabzada engages in racing for the pure love of seeing his horses run—the order given is, that they all race on their merits. This is further enlarged upon incidentally in the body of the letter by a remark that the Nawabzada's only pastime is to see his horses run with the colours up, and that "the public who invest on the General's horses always have a true run for their money."

With regard to this latter statement, Mr. Bence in his letter openly confesses to two instances in which the public to my mind did not receive a run for their money, when in order to flatter the Nawabzada's propensity for seeing "the colours up," a couple of animals were run, which presumably had no chance of winning. From Mr. Bence's own account, when Parkhill ran in the 7th Extra, "the horse was badly cut on the back tendon in the hurdle race at Poona, and was two and a half months' in hospital. It was his first run and the jockey's explanation was that he never seemed to run truly balanced." The second case was, when Longboat ran in the Aleppo Plate, Mr. Bence says "he has never actually recovered from the severe race he had in the Bombay Derby."

Now what is one to say to this sort of thing? Here is a man who professes to be an expert at horse training, in cold blood acknowledging in a public newspaper, that he ran his horse Parkhill in a race at the 7th Extra, without apparently troubling to find out whether the horse could run "truly balanced," after being in hospital for 2½ months with a badly cut back tendon, and having Molly S. in the same race whose equilibrium was so satisfactory, she succeeded in easily placing the race to her credit. Parkhill's "balance" meanwhile being regarded so stable as to attract Rs. 3,610 public money, as against Rs. 1,380 invested on Molly S. Longboat, who looked in the pink of condition when he stepped out to contest the Albeppo Plate, is stated by Mr Bence to have been suffering from the effects of the severe race he had in the Bombay Derby. This fact being known to him, Longboat nevertheless is started, though he had no hope of beating his stable companion Haify. Longboat was in so much favour he attracted public support to the extent of Rs. 2,780, and Haify Rs. 2,710. In all probability had Longboat not been started, the money invested on him would have gone Haify's way, which would have had the effect of reducing Haify's dividend from Rs. 65 to Rs. 23. Presumably, as stated by Mr. Bence, both Parkhill and Longboat were therefore started in their respective races to gratify this whim of the Nawabzada's, of seeing his horses run with the colours up. On that score alone the procedures were possibly justifiable from Mr. Bence's point of view, but not from the public's.

When people are invited by the Turf Club to contribute to make up a pool in the tote at a cost of 10 per cent, commission, they believe and rightly expect that the competitors they support are taking part for the purpose of racing and not merely to provide a spectacular effect in the display of colours. Mr, Bence then goes on to say,—"I am sure the public who invest on the General's horses always have a true run for their money." After what he himself has admitted about Parkhill and Longboat, this point is put beyond the pale of argument, and that Mr. Bence should have permitted himself so ingenuously to take uv a position transparently absurd and inconsistent, affords a most convincing clue, as to how cheaply he appraises the intelligence of the average race-goer and the Stewards of the Turf Club. This little idiosyncrasy is by no means confined to Mr. Bence and is applicable to a large number of owners, trainers, and jockeys, for not a race-day passes without the great outstanding principles which regulate and control the sport of racing being travestied and outraged to such an extent, that I have no alternative than to conclude that a large number at present engaged in exploiting the practical side of racing, are thoroughly impressed with the idea that those who assemble at Mahaluxmi to witness the sport are a lot of blithering idiots. That there will be a great awakening at no distant date, in a manner which will surprise most people, I safely venture to predict.

A very interesting card of eight events was served up for last Saturday. Some of the racing was good and some was very bad. Proceedings opened with the 3rd division of the Trombay Plate, which American Spot succeeded in placing to his credit most convincingly. This was his ninth essay this season, and beyond having run fourth on one occasion at the second Extra in December last, he has given no indications of the exceptional merits which suddenly developed last Saturday. Patience was, however, amply rewarded with a good fat dividend of Rs. 156.8, and as the happy result only served once more to prove the truth of the great homely maxim,—"If you don't succeed at first etc,"—everyone was hugely impressed especially the Kaiumers brigade.

The 2nd division of the same race unearthed another surprise cracker in Jawan, who was almost entirely neglected in the betting, returning a substantial dividend of Rs. 379. Interest chiefly centred on the Sherali, Quality, Red Flag, Hurchan and Hongkong group. Hoyt of course could not come away without his horse, but it seemed hard lines Red Flag could not get up a little more steam after half the journey had been negotiated, had he been capable of the effort, he assuredly would have won, for he was fast catching Jawan at the finish, Sherali, who had the legs of anything in the race, was never prominent, an unexpected feature which it was difficult to account for.

Turnabout is only fair play, and if Partial Eclipse disappointed her many supporters a fortnight ago in the Kempton Plate when First Venture won, she made ample amends by turning the tables on her former opponents, Mr. Goculdass's gelding never showed up in the race at all, and as the extra furlong was supposed to more than counter-balance the extra weight his Kempton Plate victory entailed, he was supported with almost prodigal liberality. First Venture is a son of old Gnullo, the chestnut Waler mare that used to race here a decade or so ago. She was brought over here from Ceylon by Tommy Thomson and sold to Mr. W. Moran. Meanwhile her owner, Mr. Jackson, unaware of Tommy's transaction, sold her almost simultaneously by wire to another Bombay sport. The usual court ruction then ensued, and Mr. Justice Macleod, who was Official Assignee at the time, was ordered to take delivery, Gnullo had no liking for court officials and being pretty handy with her heels, resented Mr. Macleod's attentions so forcibly, he was glad enough to receive an undertaking from the stable she was housed in, of formal delivery only. I forget how the matter was settled, but Gnullo eventually came into Mr. Goculdass's possession. Though fairly smart in Australia she did not succeed in setting Mahaluxmi ablaze.

I am not going to get out of my depth by saying much about the Melton Plate, because, I am not in possession of the necessary material to engage in publicly criticizing the race. It was practically the Mecca Plate over again and as my remarks might be the cause of a diplomatic rupture between the official time-keeper and myself: half the field being warned off: or a libel *cause celebre*; I have decided to leave it at the that. What a game it is!

I often wonder what the complete significance of the nomenclature Ute could have been. It is obviously only a fragment of something more explanatory. This ex-Metropolitan winner in receipt of 2st-12lbs. from Lumination and 2lbs. from Yvette was bound to skip pretty light-heartedly over a mile. Though she had been running so badly of late over the shorter courses, it was not surprising to find that the *cognoscenti* preferred some of the others. Ute, however, made no mistake this time and with her light impost our Steward's Mare made mince-meat of the opposition. Santa Barbara flattered her supporters for a moment or two when nearing the distance by putting in a challenge. There was, however, plenty of gunpowder in reserve, and when Harrison gave her a shake up, it was all Ute.

An extraordinary incident occurred at the conclusion of this race, which was the cause of the tote suspending payment for a brief interval after the white ball had been hoisted, and a feverish foray by an energetic band of improvised amateur pathfinders on the trail for torn up tickets. I know nothing about the inner details of what was responsible for the *contretemps*, but the notice board informed me that "Bachelor's knot's jockey not having weighed in, Seigneurie is placed third." I imagine this is about the limit of crass ineptitude on the part of those responsible. People have been known to forget their names: their wedding days: the return of a ten-rupee note. But that a jockey should forget to weigh in for his Rs. 300 third money, knowing the existence of a "place" tote and the obligations involved, affords no parallel for first-class leather-headed obstupefaction. Then what was the Clerk of the Scales doing? He is detailed off to see that no dreamers are wandering about wondering if their heads belong to them or not, and it is his paramount duty to see that the jockeysof the four placed horses present themselves at the scales for weighment. If there are no satisfactory reasons for this amazing lapse, the Club should cheerfully come forward and reimburse the unfortunates who backed Bachelor's Knot for a place.

Space will not permit of further comments on the three remaining races.

THE TROMBAY PLATE (Division III)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 8-9, Tamil 1
Mr. H. Jamsetji's KAIUMERS, 9-5, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Yacoob Tuheir's PHAROAH, cd. 8-6, Hardy 3
Mr. Yussuf Sheriff's TAWDRY, 7-9, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Guldasta 9-2, Templeman; Sweetlips 8-11, Native; English Spot, 8-3, Mujeed; Marigold 7-12, Harrison; Jingle 7-13, Dhondi; Moscow 7-10, Ebraim; Sayel 7-8, Native; Vudhia 7-8, Japheth; Chungis 7-6, Etul; Crisis cd. 7-2, Kanoo.
Won by 1½ lengths—½—2. Time1-23 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 156/8 Places 37/8—17—23/8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,970. Place Rs. 19,580.
The Race:—Guldasta, Vudhia and Kaiumers were in the van at the start At the 3 furlongs Pharoah went to the front, but was passed by Kaiumers at the turn, who led into the straight. Down the straight American Spot and Tawdry came into the picture, and the former putting in a strong run at the stand won comfortably from Kaiumers.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. (DIVISION II.)—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 750. Second Rs. 200. Third Rs. 100. A High Wright handicap or Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Dins.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's JAWAN 8-2, Mujeed 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG 8-6, Hoyt 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUALITY 9-5. Kai-Japheth 4
Mr. G. R. Valemahomed's HURCHAN 8-1, Japheth 4
Also Ran:—Old China 8-13, Hardy Lotus 8-12, Templeman; Aye Aye Sir 8-10, Harrison; Cardiff 8-1, Zamil; Royalist 8-1, Abbas; Baltic 7-12, D'Sousa; Sherali 7-10, Ferguson; Hong Kong 7-8, Purtoosingh; Faleh Khan cd. 7-11, Mitchell.
Won by 2 lengths—1—1. Time 1 23 1/5.
Totes paid. Win 379. Places 95/8, 29/8, 22/8.
Total Investments. Win 13,530. Place 23,150.
The Race.—Red Flag led out but was soon passed by Jawan, with Quality close. Jawan was never headed, though Red Flag put in a determined challenge from the distance but could not get up.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE 7-3, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS 9-3, Templeman 2
Mr. Gussy's NORTH 8-7, Trenoweth 3
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 9-0, Hardy 4
Also Ran:—Sly Kiss 8-7, Mitchell; First Venture 8-3, Hayt; Khataros 8-2, Kaikhosroo; Adelaide II 8-1, Mujeed; Lord Reay 7-5, Kamad.
Won by 1½ lengths—½—neck. Time 1-14 4/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 85, Places 24/8—18/8—30.
Total Investment:—Win Rs. 20,300, Place Rs. 23,790.
The Race.—Lord Reay led followed by Sly Kiss, Partial Eclipse and Impecunious. At the bend Lord Reay disappeared and Partial Eclipse went to the front and won.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1914—14 hands to carry 9st W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's FULL MOON cd. 8-7, Templeman 1
Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW 9-0, Furguson... 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass's RUBY MINE 9-0, Hoyt 3
Mr. Heath's Bruce 9-0, Hardy 4
Also Ran:—Tawkal 9-0, Mujeed; Scots Grey 9-0, Kaikhosroo; Golloping Lad 9-0, Zamil; Lands End 9-0, Trenoweth; Roquelaure 8-10, Mitchell; Red Cross 8-6, Pratt; Monaco 8-6; Purtoosingh; Paradise 8-2, Japheth.
Won by a head—½—2. Time 1-22 3/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 66/8, Places 14/8-13/8-13.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 24,140. Place Rs. 28,030.
The Race:—Ruby Mine led out from Monaco and Arrow. At the 2 furlongs Arrow moved up up to Ruby Mine and they were running abreast. In the straight Full Moon was driven along and came up to the leaders, Monaco dropping out. Arrow was leading from Ruby Mine at the distance and looked like winning, but Full Moon came at him vigorously ridden by Templeman and just got his head in front at the post.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,600; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE 7-0, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA 8-13 2
Genl. N. O. Khan's SEIGNEURIE Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran:—Lumination 9-12, Templeman; Forfeit 8-5, Hoyt; Smirk 8-4, Kaikhosroo; Bachelor's Knot 7-12, Mitchell (ran 3rd, but the jockey not weighing-in, Seigneurie was placed 3d); Yvette 7-2, Japheth.
Won by 3½ lengths—1—1. Time—1—41 2/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 88, Place 23-8, 18-8, 22-8.
Total Investments:—Win 22,110, Place 22,790
The Race:—Ute, Bachelor's Knot, Santa Barbara, Seigneurie, Forfeit was the order when they hopped off. At the half-mile Forfeit ran up to Ute for a few strides but soon fell back. Ute led into the straight and easily staved off a futile challenge from Santa Barbara.

THE VIHAR PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN 8-11, Hardy ... 1
Mr. Buderbin Alwash's DHAIDAN 8-8, Ferguson 2
Mr. Gussy's WELLINGTON 7-11, Hoyt 3
Genl. N. O. Khan's SOOMSAM 9-0, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Maasal 9-5, Etul; Red Silk 8-9, Pratt; Burg 8-7, Mitchell; Sweden 8-5, Templeman; Nainava 8-3, Trenoweth; Tenebreuse 7-13, Kaikhosroo; Beethoven 7-0, Harrison.
Won by a head—neck—½. Time—1—7 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 87, Places 23, 18, 38.
Total Investments:—Win 21,810, Place 22,350.
The Race:—Ran on the "straight."

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's MEXICO 7-9, Ferguson 1
Genl. N. O. Khan's HAIFY 7-4, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER 7-9, Mujeed 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR 7-0, Japheth 4
Also Ran:—Dhaman 9-5, Kaikhosroo; Beyrut 8-11, Templeman; Sparrow Hawk 8-9, Hoyt; Young Majub 8-7, Hardy; Sir Knight 7-12, Harrison.
Won by a neck—1—½. Time—2 22 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 87, Places 34-8, 24, 20.
Total Investments:—Win 18,130, Place 18,870.
The Race:—Gowahajmer led out from Dhaman and Young Majub. About a furlong the order was Gowahajmer, Dhaman, Sparrow Hawk, Bevrut. At the 7 furlongs Young Majub led from Haify Gowahajmer, Sparrow Hawk and Dhaman. At the half-mile Haify was leading from Young Majub, Sparrow Hawk and Dhaman. At the bend Mexico and Terror came up on the outside and down the straight the former challenged Haify and just got home by a neck.

THE TROMBAY PLATE—(Division 1)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.
Genl. N. O. Khan's RED FISH, cd. 8-4, Trenoweth 1
Genl. N. O. Khan's RUBY FISH, 8-13, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlay's SAOOD 8-3, Hardy 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's BACK BAY 7-12, Ferguson 4
Also Ran:—K——r 9-0, Pratt; Cyprus 8-7, Mujeed; Flying Machine, cd. 8-7, Templeman; Matador 8-3, Harrison; Investment cd. 8-2, Fahad; Vellard 7-11, Kaikhosroo; Biglig 7-10, Hoyt.
Won by 1 length—neck—½. Time—1 22 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win 49-8, Places 25-8, 49-8, 28-8.
Total Investments:—Win 30,410, Place 2,70,110.
The Race:—The light was failing and it was difficult to see how the race was run. One of the Fishes was running prominently up to the three furlongs, probably Ruby. At the three furlongs Back Bay showed up in front. At the bend Vellard, Saood and Back Bay were to the fore with the Fishes both handy. When the pace was packed on down the straight, Ruby made a dash, but Red Fish coming with a rattle easily passed him and won.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The account of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund for the year ending 31st December, 1914 shows that the total amount to the credit of the Fund on the opening day of the year stood at Rs. 2,075-12-2. The interest for the year on the fixed deposit of Rs. 1,500 with the Bank of Bombay amounted to Rs. 45, while Rs. 264-1.0 were disbursed during the year in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute and sundry expenses. The balance to the credit of the Fund on 1st January this year amounted to Rs. 1,856-11-2, including the Rs. 1,500 in fixed deposit.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE TWO DOUBLES CONCLUDED.

A very large number turned up at Queen's Road to see the last two events of the Championships concluded on Saturday, and amongst the spectators were T. E. Lord and Lady Willindon. In order not to rob the remaining matches of their main interests, these were arranged in such a manner as to allow of England recovering from his attack of fever. This effected nobody but himself, he having to play a semi-final on Friday and two finals the next day, a strenuous bit of work out of which he came with flying colours. He and his wife have got through the Mixed Doubles with ease, being much too strong for any pair they have met.

Mrs. England looks after the back of the court admirably, her drives not only having a great deal of power behind them but being well directed away from the net player and cleverly down the side lines. The strength of their play made it difficult for their opponents to keep the ball clear of England at the net, and when he comes down on them the point is over. On the other hand, Jackson and Mrs. Nelson have had a very hard time of it, two of their matches being touch and go. Against Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw there were thirty games in the first two sets before the latter tired. Navroji and Mrs. Row were more comfortably disposed of, but it took three sets to beat Portlock and Mrs. Anstey, the first being of eighteen games. They were no match for Mr. and Mrs. England, only winning three games in all. Opening with the first, they then lost the next six in succession. Mr. and Mrs. England took the first of the next, and after each had won two in turn went right out to set and match with the last four.

Result:—

Mr. and Mrs. England beat Jackson and Mrs. Nelson, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

England and Kemble then turned out to meet J. Navroji and Engineer in the final of the Men's Doubles and, though decisive, this proved more evenly contested. Only one of the former's matches took more than two sets to decide, this being when Barraclough and Bagshaw won the second. Both play a forceful game, returning hard almost invariably and being the attackers with none of the tiring out tactics. Their smashing shots from high lobs have been erratic, and it has generally been from ineffective attempts to put on the finishing touch that their opponents have scored against them Navroji's cleverness and Engineer's steadiness pulled them through to the final without having had to play a third set in any match. They were as much superior to those on their side of the draw as the winners of the other side. Jackson and Yares gave them their hardest game, the two sets necessitating twenty-two games with not a great deal to choose and experience of match play rather than superior strokes telling.

Considering his illness, England stood the strain remarkably well and has for the second time figured in the winning pair of both Doubles. His service, cross court shots and net play left little to be desired, whereas Kemble was much less erratic with his swinging drives with "top" on than he had been the day before. He has a powerful service, and with good understanding between the pair when he came up to the service line they generally had the after hand. On the other side Navroji naturally stands out above his partner, has a style always good to watch and his tactics often gained him applause. Engineer to a certain extent makes up for lack of style and finish with energy and steadiness, but when it came to the final he was rather at a loss.

After Deuce had been called, England and Kemble won the first, but they then lost three in succession, none of them long games. The next three, however, went the other way, the first of these won only after Deuce had been called twice and the last a love game. Navroji and Engineer drew up to four—all, but the last two they lost without winning a single point. They lost the first of the next also easily, but won a long one before England and Kemble went away with the next three without much response. Making a fine rally, the former drew up to four-all again with three successive games, in the last of which there was plenty of excitement as twice the score went back to Deuce. This was all they could do, however, as though they were not easily won the last two went against them.

Result:—

England and Kemble beat J. Naoroji and Engineer, 6—4, 6—4.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferres Nicholson, President of the Bombay Gymkhana, under whose auspices the championships are run, made a speech in which he complimented the finalists and the players, remarking that the form as a whole had been good. He also thanked the umpires and line-judges, whose work had been arduous and difficult. To Mr. England a deal of credit is due as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer with the Managing Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Messrs. H. G. Cocke, Mr. F. Nicholson; E. Janion, W. Reid, L. Barraclough and H. E. Hart and Major E. E. Preston.

Lady Willingdon then presented the Cup to the various winners; cheers for herself and Lord Willingdon bringing the proceedings to a close.

PREVIOUS WINNERS (Men's Doubles).

1912 Dr. Fyzee and Chinmulgand.
1913 J. Navroji and Engineer.
1914 Kidd and England.

PREVIOUS WINNERS (Mixed Doubles).
1914 England and Mrs. Reynolds.

PRESENT HOLDERS.

Singles:—N. D. Rangarao.
Doubles:—R. D. England and T. A. Kemble
Mixed Doubles:—Mr. and Mrs. England.

A bill to amend the Customs Act is to undertaken by which the rate of duty will be payable at the rate in force on the date of delivery instead of the date of application.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

JUNE 1st Commences JUNE 1st

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Mar. 13.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major G. H. Willis will officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, and Major A. L. C. McCormick, Mint Master, Calcutta.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Rev. A. M. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nusur Mahomed Waheed is nominated ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. J. Wood, Chief Engineer, reverts to the Punjab. The services of Mr. A. N. Peckham, Assistant Architect, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. C. P. R. Young to officiate as Judge of Lower Burma Chief Court during the absence on leave of Sir Henry Hartnoll is gazetted. The services of Major D. T. Rai, I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. The services of Rai Bahadur Srikishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintedent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General has approved of the Columbia University in New-York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. Mackenna, I. C. S., reverts to Burma.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted to Rao Bahadur Vadilal Ballobhai, Indian Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is extended for six months. Brevet Col. C. Halton Dawson, I. A. (retired), is appointed Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps and Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Mewar.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Rowland, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6 Bombay, is appointed to Circle No. 7 Madras.

The Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by N. W. Railway for the following lines of railways on 2 feet 6 inches gauge:—From Sargodha to Bhera, a distance of about 34 miles; and from Jaranwala to Ravi Bridge near Thatta Nana Dogar, a distance of about 39 miles.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch, to be Lieutenant:—George Percy Andrew.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants:—Maitland. St. Lewer, Hansard, St. George, Lystar, McDermott, Farquharson, Watkis, Kiernander, Wootten, Storrs, Field, Cooper, Craker, Young, and Woakes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arnold Kemball, Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from service. Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon has been permitted to retire from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Hubert McKenzie Salmond, R. I. M., to be Commander 3rd grade.

SANSKRIT STUDIES IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Last evening Lord Carmichael presided at the annual convocation for conferring titles on successful students at the examinations held under the Board of Sanskrit Examinations in Bengal. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee who conferred the titles on the students said that the notable event of the year was the introduction of Prakrita and Pali in the curriculum of Sanskrit studies. 5,675 students appeared at the examinations of whom 2,482 were declared successful. During last year Rs. 10,000 had been set apart for distribution among Pundits.

His Excellency in conclusion said, in the Bengali language:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—One year has rolled by since we met last, During this period the Board of Sanskrit Examinations has done much for the improvement of Sanskrit learning in this country, for this I am according my heartiest thanks to the Board. The Sanskrit language is the glory of India and these venerable teachers who are labouring for the improvement and propagation of that ancient and sweet language really deserve the thanks of not only my Government but also of all the people of India. My Government have decided to give an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for Sanskrit academies. This sum might be increased for the purpose of encouraging you, if a suitable opportunity would occur. I now declare this convocation closed."

A LECTURE ON NEPAL.

The interest taken in the Indian troops now fighting with British and Overseas Dominions soldiers in France and Flanders brought a large audience to the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on January 21, when Mr. H. J. Elwes read a paper on Nepal. He laid stress on the affinity existing between Britons and the Gurkhas, and expressel with emphatic warmth his hope that the cordial relations would continue. Ever courageous, the Gurkha, he said, grew more and more fearless as danger increased. Sir Louis Dane, in a brief speech, strongly supported Mr. Elwes's hope that the friendship between Britain, India, and Nepal would grow, and pointed out that the present cordial relations are largely due to Lord Curzon's instrumentality.

LAHORE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

SAJJAN SINGH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

The trial of Sajjan Singh who is charged with the murder of Head Constable Masoon Ali and attempt to murder Sub-Inspector Mahomed Musa and committed to the Sessions under Sections 302 and 307 of the Penal Code, was resumed to-day before Major Irvine, Sessions Judge, and assessors.

Khan Ahmed Khan and several witnesses were examined.

They generally corroborated yesterday's witnesses as to firing and the circumstances of the capture.

Three of them deposed as to the search of the accused's person in the Thana before the Superintendent of Police which resulted in the discovery of a pistol and twenty-three bullets from the accused's waistcoat pocket. Three chambers of the pistol were found loaded, while the other three empty.

The statement of Mahomed Musa, Sub-Inspector, who received two bullett shots, was read in which he stated that the accused was the person whom he talked to regarding the possession of the swordstick and who fired at him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he wrested the pistol and bullets from those who absconded after firing. He was going to hand over the pistol to the Sub-Inspector and expecting a reward when he was caught hold of and charged with murder.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the court pointing out that the accused's explanation of the possession of the pistol and 23 bullets was absurd. No one could snatch 23 bullets from the pocket of an absconder in one handful. He laid special stress on Mahomed Musa's evidence, who was positive that the accused was the person who fired at him.

The defence counsel then addressed pointing out what he said were discrepancies in several statements and said the people were confused and fleeing and no one noticed who actually fired.

The assessors then retired and pronounced an unanimous opinion that the accused fired both at the Sub-Inspector and Head Constable who died on damission to the hospital.

The Judge promised to pass orders tomorrow.

LAHORE, March 13.

Major Irvine Sessions Judge, Lahore, agreeing with the assessors to-day passed the sentence of death on Sajjan Singh for the murder of the head constable Masoom Ali and attempting to murder Sub Inspector Mohamed Musa.

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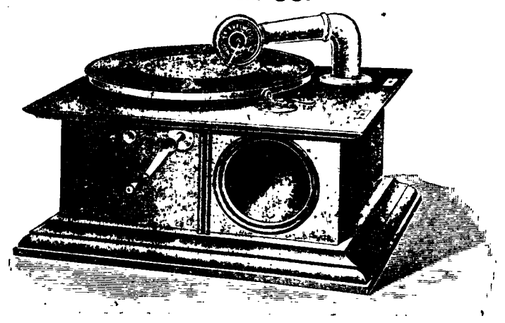

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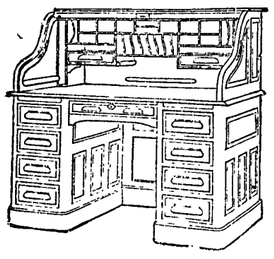

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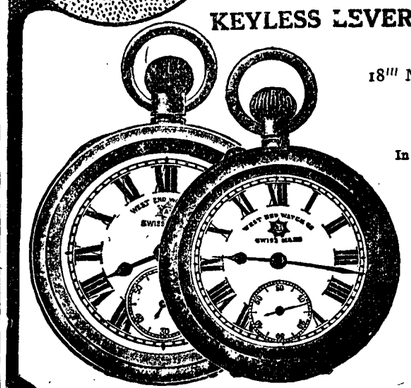

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"INDIAN AFTERNOON AT BROWNING HALL."

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

A gathering, which was fraught with living interest, took place on January 17, when East and West met at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, London, S.E. The origin was simply a suggestion that the National Indian Association, in its visits to places of interest in and around London, should pay an afternoon call on the Warden, Mr. Herbert Stead, M.A., and, under his guidance, see something of the splendid social work which is done in the crowded neighbourhood of Walworth. Mr. Stead, with characteristic readiness to make the most of a suggestion, proposed an "Indian Afternoon" at the Browning Hall, to give an opportunity for Walworth to testify its appreciation of the services India is rendering to the Empire in the present crisis, and at the same time welcome as many Indians as liked to take part. A large party responded to the invitation, and when a tall, khaki clad Indian took his seat with the rest on the platform, there was a great outburst of cheering. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali was the spokesman for India, and his address on "The Gospel of Brotherhood" was heard with keen interest. Professor Inayat Khan gave Indian songs accompanied on the veena, and Mr. Surendra Nath Maitra sang several of Rabindranath Tagore's humns—to the great delight of the audience. Mr. Stead, who is the younger brother of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, and has been the inspirer of the remarkably constructive social work done through the Settlement, said that present circumstances were cementing the blood bond between Britain and India. The "Indian Afternoon" proved to be an event of unusual interest.

LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

NAOJOT CEREMONY IN LONDON.

The Parsi community in London has been making the most of a short stay in this country of their distinguished high priest, Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., says "The Asiatic Review." He has been in the United States for eight months lecturing on Zoroastrianism at his old University, Columiba, where some years ago he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and elsewhere, and his visit to England, with Mrs. Dhalla, is a break in the return journey to India. London has had the advantage of hearing him lecture twice on "The Message of Zoroaster"; and another interesting occasion in which he played an important part was the Naojot ceremony—investitute with the sacred thread—of Miss Goolcheher Rustam R. Desai. It was the first time that the ceremony had been performed quasi-publicly in this country, and as Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree indicued it may lead to a more general observance in the future. The little girl, who is only eight years old, went through the ordel with great self-possession, and her childish voice could be heard distinctly accompanying the sonorous tones of Dr. Dhalla in chanting the scriptural passages used at the ceremony. A large number of friends, British and Indian, irrespective of creed, accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Desai to be presented on the occasion, and the religious ceremony was followed by tea and social intercourse. The Parsi community took advantage of the occasion to make a presentation to Dr. Dhalls as a token of their appreciation of his scholarly services to Zoroastrianism. His latest book, "Zoroastrian Teology," was published in New York during his visit, and is now available in England and in India. It is a masterly work, and a mine of information for Parsis and those outside the community who are interested in the subject. Dr. characteristics in lecturing, clearness of statement and orderly sequence of thought, are prominent in the book, which is dedicated to "The Iranian Scholars of the West, Past and Present." The book also possesses such valuable aids to students as a full summary of contents, a good index, and a bibliography. On leaving London Dr. and Mrs. Dhalla spent some days at Oxford with Professor Mills, whose scholarly works on Zoroastrianism are well known in East and West.

EAST AND WEST SOCIETY.

SIR THEODORE MORISON'S LECTURE.

The East and West Society migrated from 21, Cromwell Road, its usual habitat, to King's College, Strand, for its meeting on January 28, and secured the services of Sir Theodore Morison as lecturer; the Principal of the College, Dr. Burrows, presided, and among others present was Dr. Caldicott, the Dean. Sir Theodore's subject was, "The Social Unrest in India," and in survey of the factors which are influence India to-day as a result of the contact between East and West, the emphasized the gradual change in the characteristically Oriental respect for authority—whether of Government or Guru—before the characteristically Western idea of the duty to one's own conscience.

INDIAN MUSIC IN LONDON.

The rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society are hearing the unaccustomed strains of music—Indian music. The musician is Professor Inyat Khan, who is also a mystic. These will be a series of twelve lectures—six in February and sin in March—on Philosophy and Eastern Music. He will deal with such questions as the mystery of sound, the philosophy of music, intellect and wisdom, nature's beauty, life and death, miracles, the effect of music upon animals. The lectures will have musical illustrations, but on four occasions there will be a concert by his band of Indian musicians. Professor Inayat Khan has recently to England from Russia, where he was warmly welcomed by the musicians of Moscow. He is the grandson of Moula Bux, who invented the Hindu Notation system.

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

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I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

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freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

A HIGHLY EFFICIENT STREET LIGHTING UNIT.

As is well-known, the ideal distribution for a street lighting unit is one which has a maximum candle power between 10 and 20 degrees to the horizontal with a comparatively rapid falling away in candle power from this point towards the vertical and the horizontal. How well this object is attained by the Patent Street Lighting Unit described below is clearly seen from Fig. No. 1. It will be readily admitted that a street lighted with these units will possess quite an unusually even illumination with an entire absence of points of very high intensity underneath the units or dark patches between them.

Referring more in detail to the fitting, a reproduction of which is given, we should like to draw our readers' attention to the sectional elevation shown. The lantern consists of heavy copper spinnings of pleasing cantour, which are secured to an internal mild steel spider, to which the lampholder is also attached. It is so arranged that by the removal of one nut the upper spinning can be detached, giving free access to the holder, etc., for wiring. The spider also forms a gallery which holds the reflector in the correct position relative to the lamp.

The globe is secured to a copper ring by means of ingeniously devised clips held in position by screws, and this ring in turn is secured to the lantern frame by means of three spring latches of a special type, so that the globe may be easily removed or inserted, and at the same time is quite secure when in position.

Owing to the special form of construction, whereby the top spinning can be removed when the lantern is in position (either on a chain or attached to a bracket), access is gained to the interior for wiring. When not connected to a rigid tube it is intended that the leads should be carried in beneath the detachable spinning, which obviates the necessity of employing a weatherproof hood with the attendant difficulties or wiring, etc.

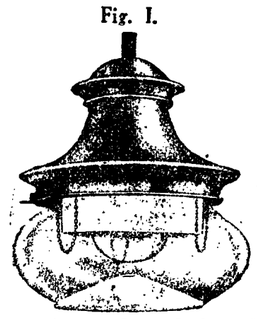
The design of the lantern is such as to secure a thoroughly sound mechanical construction with a nice appearance, at the same time offering adequate ventilation for any type of lamp that may be employed.

It will be noted that the unit embodies an upper reflector and a lower deflector, and it is the combination of these two which ensures such an ideal distribution. The function of the deflector is to deflect the excess rays which would fall within a zone of 0 to 50 and turn them into a direction of about 15 deg. to the horizontal.

Patent Street Lighting Unit is especially applicable to Half-Watt Lamps, which, from the shape of the filament, give a large portion of their candle power in a downward direction. The fitting is also supplied for either single Mazda Lamps of the standard type or for clusters of from three to seven smaller wattage Mazda Lamps.

Enquiries with reference to this type of Plant should be addressed to Turner, Hoare and Co. 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Fig. I.



B. T. H. Patent Street Lighting Unit.

Fig. II.

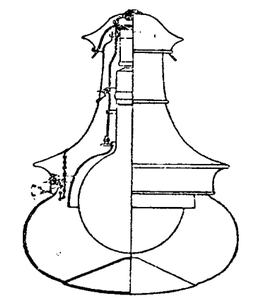


Illustration showing internal construction

Fig III.

The Upper Reflector and Lower Deflector.

ELECTRIC POWER.

CHOICE OF SCHEME.

There has been much written from time to time on the subject of the relative merits of Direct and Three Phase Alternating Currents for power purposes. No doubt each septem possesses certain advantages for particular power drives. Most English Engineers appear to agree that in general Direct Current is to be preferred, but many continental engineers hold a contrary opinion. Whatever the relative merits of the to schemes we are of opinion that Direct Current Generators together with their accessories are siplex in operation than Three Phase Alternators and for this reason are to be preferred in this counry.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER WORKS.

"THE STEADINESS OF INDIA."

The inauguration of the great hydro-electric power scheme established in the mountains at the back of Bombay has a double interest, says "The Times" in a leading article. It is sign to the whole world of the steadiness of India, whose people are pursuing their daily lives with great calmness and confidence. It further sets the seal upon a remarkable enterprise which for boldness and originality has perhaps never been quite equalled in the thrilling records of modern industrial progress. The Tata power scheme is the outcome of a daring idea pressed for years in the face of general incredulity and ridicule. A man of fertile mind, the late Mr. David Gostling, was in the habit of seeking relief from the heat of Bombay in the mountain range which forms the rampart of Western India. He ascended the heights at all seasons, and incidentally pondered much over the enormous rainfall on the crests of the mountains. The rain-clouds brought across the Indian Ocean by the monsoon winds strike this lofty barrier first. The locality where Mr. Gostling had built his cool retreat has an annual rainfall, mostly within four months of the year, which is never less than 175 inches. The monsoon currents may sometimes be too weak to carry the rain-clouds far inland, but they never fail to reach the mountains near the coast. All this great downpour runs away to the sea and is lost. It occurred to Mr. Gostling that if a dam was built some of the water might be collected and transformed into electric power. He accumulated data, and submitted his idea to the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, a remarkable pioneer of Indian industry. Mr. Tata was a man for whom no project was too big or too novel. He summoned experts from Europe, but before much progress could made both he and Mr. Gostling died. The enterprise was continued with great determination by Mr. Tata's sons, Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, who were fortunate enough to enlist the sympathetic interest of the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Sydenham, himself a great engineer. They built their dams, created great lakes in the mountain valleys, carried the water to a power station far below, and have at last succeeded in producing power on a very large scale. When all the extentions now planned are completed, there should be enough power to drive the hundred cotton-mills of Bombay and its suburbs, 43 miles away, and to furnish energy for many new industries. The ultimate cost will approach two millions sterling, but the power is cheap, and its supply is unfailing. The scheme opens up fresh possibilities for the western coast of India. It drives additional importance from the fact that, though the engineers and contractors sere English, the whole enterprise was carried through by Indians, who relied solely on Indian capital. The shareholders include several prominent Indian Princes. We rather wonder what the German professors who promised us a chaotic upheaval in India will have to say about this noteworthy event, announced six months after the outbreak of war, and three months after Turkey was hustled into the conflict.

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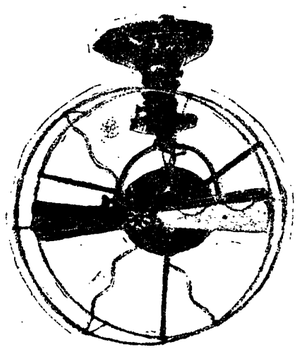
WARM WEATHER COMFORT.



The "Multiblade" fan, a novelty because of its adaptibility and merit promises to become a feature for making comfort during the warm months in India, consists of a number of comparatively narrow blades arranged one behind the other in position according to pitch and curving, the effect being that while the total air surface of each group is larger than that of a single blade of the ordinary type, the resistance is much less and no eddy currents are produced, as the air moves freely through the channels formed by the blades. In consequence all particles of air are moving at a uniform velocity thereby insuring speed, with less current consumption.

In addition to creating that cooling, comfortable, refreshing atmosphere which only a good fan can do, the "Multiblade" is adaptable to all kinds of ventilation and can be used for the purpose of removing heavy slate dust, saw dust, steam from laundries, smoke from public rooms and for ventilating offices, municipal buildings, churches, mills, factories, theatres, picture palaces, etc.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Electrical Engineers, 43 Apollo Street, Bombay, who are the manufacturers' representative in India, claim for the "Multiblade" fan, that a greater volume of air can be moved for a smaller current consumption, than any other type of fan on the market. They have issued a neat and comprehensive catalogue, which they will be glad to send upon request.

THE MOTOR CAR IN WAR.

Details have come to hand recently of the adventures of the motor fleet which went in pursuit of De Wet. The idea originated with Captain Saker, whose firm is agent for Talbot cars in South Africa. One hundred and twenty cars were engaged in the task of rounding up the rebels, and as the chase developed it resolved itself into cross-country travel of the most trying kind. Motor vehicles were not built for ploughing through brushwood and sandy deserts, and needless to say the breakdowns were numerous.

The wily De Wet had at first the advantage in mobility, but as the net drew round him his difficulty increased. On one occasion a part of the motor corps got within 500 yards of the rebels, but so rough was the ground that they could not overhaul the horsemen. De Wet was reduced to desperate straits in the last few days of the pursuit. It is said that his party suffered so much from thirst that they had to kill some of their horses and drink their blood. The motors were holding all the routes that led to water, and one by one the avenues of escape were closed up until at last the old Boer general, beaten at his own game of mobility by a new method, surrendered. Several Talbot touring cars took part in the expedition.

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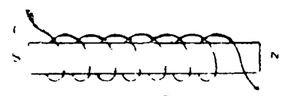
USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE ENGINEER.

Will be published in parts on this page every Monday; cut out and preserve them for future reference.

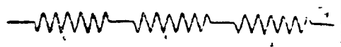
ELECTRO MAGNETS.



In a right-handed helix with the current passing through the helix from left to right, the north pole will be at the right, and the south pole at the left.

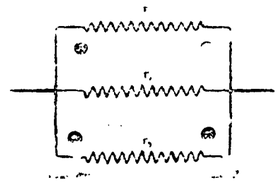
RESISTANCE.

If resistances are connected together in series the total resistance of the circuit is the sum of the components.



$$R = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$$

If connected in parallel the total resistance is equal to the reciprocal of the sum of the reciproals of the components.



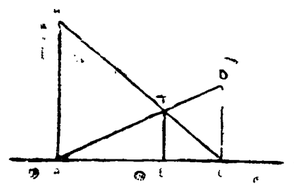
$$R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2} + \frac{1}{l_3}}$$

The following is a convenient graphical method of obtaining the same result:

From any two points on a horizontal straight line erect two prependiculars AB and CD (to some convenient scale) proportional to the respective resistances.

Join AD and BC.

From the point F where AD and BC intersect drop a perpendicular on to AC at E. The length of this perpendicular EF represents the total resistance of the circuit to the same scale.



THE GERMAN AIRSHIPS.

M. Georges Prade, the distinguished French writer on motoring and aviation, recently in the "Journal" discussed the probabilities of a renewal of German airship activities directed against Paris and London. His investigations and deductions lead him to the conclusion that Germany possesses no more than eleven Zeppelins at the outside, and that, while it is quite possible in her present frame of mind she will endeavour to employ them for pure incendiarism and the official murder of non-combatants in Paris and London, there is no great danger to be apprehended. With the lengthening periods of daylight it is morally certain that the fastest Zeppelins cannot leave and return to German soil on such expeditions without being detected and caught in daylight by our aeroplane pilots or our artillerymen. In any case, he dismisses their results, however successful, as of no real moment, and not to be compared with he work of a battery of artillery operating for five minutes at effective range. At the dinner at Wilhelmshafen, presided over by the Kaiser, with Count Zeppelin as his right-hand supporter, it was admitted that the recent raid into Norfolk from Heligoland and Cuxhaven was not successful, as the distance from their bases was too great, and that nearer jumping-off spots would be selected for the next foray. Reading between the lines, this confirms the rumours of the failure of two of the raiders to return, their petrol having probably given out and the North Sea having finished their games in its own way. We also may conclude that the Zeppelin sheds in Belgium are to be relied upon as bases against London, and we may cheerfully leave those to the tender care of our Naval airmen, whose constant attentions to them so far appears to have paralysed German airship activities south of the Scheldt. Only last week bombs were dropped by our naval pilots on the sheds at Gisthelles, near Bruges, and those at Zeeburgge have been periodically peppered ever since the German intentions to make that place a submarine and air base for unpleasant activities were disclosed.

Several changes are going to take place in the personnel of the Punjab Chief Court. Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge, retires next month under the sixty years rule and will be succeeded by Sir Donald Johnson, who is however due to retire next year under the sixty years rule. Justice Scott will take leave this summer and the term of the new eighth judge will expire about the end of April.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST:
(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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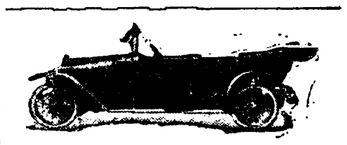
MOTOR CARS.



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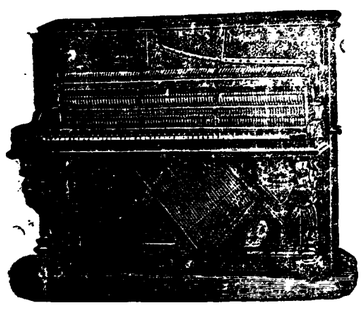

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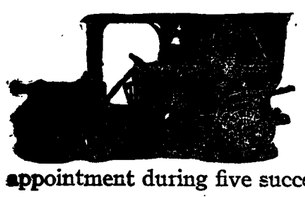

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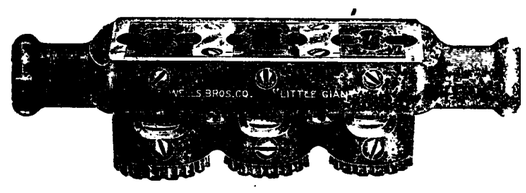

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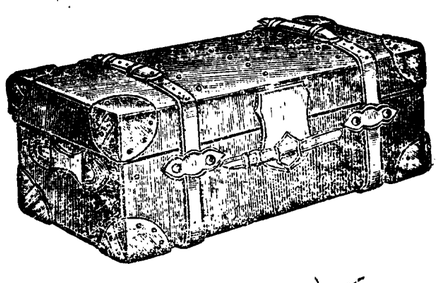

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